REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,587.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year..... Rs. 42 / For Six Months .. Rs. 24 } Inclusive of Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 2
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One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Re. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th June 1873, at 4 P.M.

June 1873.		June 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave Vadras	28
,, Carwar	14	,, Coconada	30
,, Mirzakal	16	,,	July.
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Vizagapatam	1
,, Colombo	21	,, Bimlipatam	1
,, Galle	22	,, Gopalpore	2
,, Nezapatam	25	,, False Point	3
,, Pondicherry	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	5

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

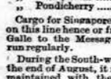
During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries will be landed at Darakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer each month for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAROMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

June 1873.		June 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave BUSREH	23
,, Kurrachee	8	,, Fao	23
,, Guadur	9	,, Bushire	25
,, Muscat	13	,, Bahrein	25
,, Bunder Abbas	13	,, Linga	29
,, Linga	15	,, Bunder Abbas..July	1
,, Bushire	17	,, Muscat	3
,, Koweit	19	,, Guadur	5
,, Fao	19	,, Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSREH	20	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer twice a week to Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May. During the S. W. Monsoon the Steamers will leave on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th June 1873, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Seyts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, at 2 o'clock P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave 11th June.)

THE new Steamer TIMOR, 1,440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H.P. nominal. She made the Passage from England to Galle in 12 days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on Deck, handsomely fitted, and she will carry a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ ..... Rs. 300
TO LIVERPOOL ..... ,, 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on Board at moderate rates.

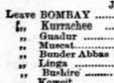
For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	32	22		8
Port Said	38	24		9
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st July 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Rate-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per CELLA (s), from LIVERPOOL, are informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to take at once DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Bunders.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Cella (s).

Bombay, 29th May 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship DOXFORD are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and are requested to send BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS from alongside otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expence.

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents, Ship Doxford.

Bombay, 30th May 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates: Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

Southampton. Liverpool.
KING SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
Calcutta.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW.
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or References for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 6th June, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons, and 4000 H.P.) Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 30th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 16th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain A. Parish, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 13th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd June 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HAVANNAH CIGARS.
To Close Account.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close account—
110 Boxes Havannah Cigars.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.,
40, Meadow Street.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

Cutlery, Matches, Ruby Beads, 10 Cases Eau-de-Cologne, Printing Paper, Turkish Caps, Pins.

On account of whom it may Concern:—ex Steamer Muriel:—
C—W } 355,356,361 } 7 Bales Grey Shirtings, Saltwater
B } 36-,368,369,373 } damaged.
On account and risk of Abdoolalli Dawoodkhan:—
In double triangles P. 3632-71—6 Cases each 25 gross Safety Matches.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June 1873.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.'S WHITE LABEL COGNAC,
Rs. 20 per dozen.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

G. H. MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE, 1st quality	at	Rs. 40 per doz.
Louis Brun's Pauillac Medoc	at	16 ,,
Do. Sauterne	at	16 ,,
Sherry (Gold Capsule)	at	31 ,,
Do. (Blue do.)	at	26 ,,
Do. (Red do.)	at	23 ,,
Brandy Martell's	at	23 ,,
Do. Hennessy's	at	23 ,,

Also on hand a few cases

Dry Champagne ..... at Rs. 36 per doz.

Just landed ex S.S. Muriel, a small consignment of BASS'S BEER, bottled by Messrs. W. Edmonds, Jr., & Co., Liverpool, Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.

S. L. MACNAGHTEN.

31, Apollo Street.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.
MESSRS. MARTELL & CO.'S BRANDIES.

Martell's one Star.
Martell's two Stars.
Martell's three Stars.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.
Sole Agents.

9 Hummum Street, Fort.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.
MESSRS. BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDIES.

Bisquit Dubouche & Co.'s one Star.
Bisquit Dubouche & Co.'s two Stars.
Bisquit Dubouche & Co.'s three Stars.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.

9 Hummum Street, Fort.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S ALES,
INDIA PALE ALE,
DOUBLE STRONG ALE, AND
EXTRA STOUT,

are brewed and bottled under an improved system, and are specially prepared for Indian consumption, with all the care and skill acquired by long experience.

Wm. YOUNGER & CO.'S BOTTLED BEERS for export are only guaranteed genuine when protected by their Patent Capsules, and they are obtainable from most of the leading retail dealers throughout the world.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

ABBEY & HOLYROOD BREWERIES,
EDINBURGH.

VOLKART BROTHERS'
PRICE LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNE.

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT, per case of 1 doz. qts.	Rs.	40
GOLD NECK CHAMPAGNE, very dry ,, ,,	,,	30

STILL HOCKS.

Liebfraumilch	Rs. 20	per doz. qts.
Steinwein	,,	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 24	,, ,,
Hochheimer	,, 24	,, ,,
Marcobrunner	,, 36	,, ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 30	,, ,,

CLARETS.

St. Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9	per doz. qts
Chateau de Frands	,, 14	,, ,,
Vray Canon	,, 18	,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,, ,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28	,, ,,

VERMOUTH.

Inferior quality	Rs. 9	per doz. qts.
Superior quality	,, 12	,, ,,

ITALIAN CLARET.

In Barrels containing 50 gallons and above, Rs. 125 each.
The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
10 per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen or more.

CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.

Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling)	Rs. 12	per doz. qts.
Barbera Amaro Secco (Still)	,, 12	,, ,,
Brachetto	,, 12	,, ,,
Barolo	,, 12	,, ,,
Nebiolo	,, 12	,, ,,
Moscato Bianco	,, 12	,, ,,
Passito Forzato	,, 12	,, ,,

BRANDIES.

Tricoche & Co. (Blue Capsule), 1868	Rs. 16	per doz. qts.
Ditto (Red Capsule), 1865	,, 17	,, ,,
G. Martineau	,, 18	,, ,,
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s	,, 18	,, ,,
H. and C. Balaresque	,, 18	,, ,,

CHEESE.

Gruyere Cheese, weighing from 40 to 50 lbs. at 14 As. per lb.

Bombay, 24th April 1873.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:
Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Under instructions received from England, we are now prepared to issue POLICIES at reduced rates.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, ENGLISH TARPAULINS—
21 by 15 Feet.
18 by 16 Feet.
15 by 12 Feet.

Apply to ALSEN, RIERE & Co., Meadow Street, 3?.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

ધી ગરેટ ઈસ્ટરન સપીનીંગ તથા વીવીંગ મીલ્સ, લીમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Poll on the Amendment proposed by Leslie Crawford, Esq., and seconded by Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee, Esq., Narielwalla, to the Resolution proposed by Mr. Bapoobhoy Calidass, and seconded by Mr. Ameerchund Pittamber, at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held on the 30th ultimo, will be taken at the Office of this Company, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.

By order of the Chairman,
B. CASSINATHJEE, Secretary.

Great Eastern S. and W. Mills Office, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 2nd June 1873.

KHIVA.

ABBOTT'S JOURNEY FROM HERAUT TO KHIVA IN 1840, with some account of the Court of Khiva and Kingdom of Khaurism, 2 vols., with Map, Rs. 10.

TREACHER, VINING & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE, Rs. 3.

MY DIARY AT THE PUNJAB CAMP OF EXERCISE, 1872-73, being a series of Letters to the *Englishman*, by Beechwood, with a Map.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE, Rs. 2; POSTAGE, 4 ANNAS.

HEALTH IN INDIA. Medical Hints as to who should go there: and how to retain health whilst there and on returning Home, by Dr. C. Yeates Hunter.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

LATELY PUBLISHED. PRICE, Rs. 3.

MEDICAL HINTS FOR THE DISTRICTS and COMPANION TO THE DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST, arranged for Government Officials, their Families and Camp-followers, and all who are cut off from oral Medical advice, by Dr. G. Y. Hunter.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED. Rs. 5-8.

HINDU LAW OF ADOPTION, by W. H. Rattigan, Esq

THACKER, VINING & Co.

FITZJAMES STEPHEN'S INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872, with an Introduction on the Principles of Judicial Evidence. Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

IDIOMATIC SENTENCES in ENGLISH, HINDUSTANI, and GUZERATI, for the use of Students, by Abdul Hoseen Munshi. Rs. 5.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE Rs. 20—2 VOLS.

THE LAW of INDIA, by Andrew Lyon, C.S.

Vol. I. The Codes.
Vol. II. The Miscellaneous Laws.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

PRINSEP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE. Fourth Edition, 1873. Rs. 16.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CURRIE'S INDIAN CRIMINAL CODES. Rs. 18.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED.

INDIAN DIGEST, by Cowell and Woodman. Second Edition, 8vo., 1,000 pp.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

IDIOMATIC SENTENCES in ENGLISH, GUZERATI, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN, by BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY.

I. Colloquial. V. Mercantile.
II. Introductory. VI. Medical.
III. Military. VII. Miscellaneous.

Price Rs. 12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEWBERY'S CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, with Notes and Rulings, and the Laws relating to Police, Prisoners, and Extradition. Rs. 16.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE MONTH ENDING 31st MAY 1873

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	Up to 26th Apr.		Present Month.		Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Bal. on 1st Jan. '73	.....	.....		.....		206,945	11 8
Rates	16,55,214	364,365	8	1 190,026	3 5	554,393	13 1
Duties—Town	5,02,000	59,449	15	9 13,187	6 3	212,637	6 0
Do. Tobacco	1,40,400	47,006	7	8 12,813	10 0	59,820	1 8
Do. Liq. Lic.	1,46,500	138,875	8	321	8 1	139,196	8 9
Conveyances Lic.	10,000	86	10	.....		86	10 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,21,263	88,885	6	0 15,149	2 0	104,034	8 0
Market Fees	2,11,993	1,383	4	1		1,383	4 1
Haladore Cess.	2,03,923	10,063	7	2 15,017	14 11	25,081	6 1
Misc.—Fines	13,000	5,836	12	6 1,128	1 6	6,964	14 0
Do. Receipts	22,812	7,109	2	3 3,415	9 0	10,524	5 1
Do. Savings	2,000	876	12	9 444	11 9	1,321	8 6
Do. Fees	58,485	17,412	10	3 5,992	15 2	23,405	9 5
Victoria Gardens	8,560	899	2	9 83	14 9	983	1 6
Debt	.....	200000	0	0		200,000	0 0
Workshops	.....	20,778	4	10 11,756	0 6	32,534	5 4
Advances	37,000	48,711	9	5 6,241	6 2	54,952	15 7
Deposits	.....	66,189	8	6 4,973	2 9	71,162	11 3
Last Y'r's Assets	.....	6,168	0	2 304	2 1	6,472	2 3
Total Rs..	32,33,457	1238898	2	6 324,074	4 7	1562972	7 1
				Total Rs.....		1769,918	2 9

Disbursements.							
Superintendence	1,12,332	29,796	14	1	7,939	3 2	37,736 1 4
Assessment	56,652	15,658	13	4	3,918	12 7	19,567 9 11
Collection	84,272	24,127	15	5	6,472	6 11	30,600 6 4
Police Account	3,60,414	116,112	8	8	29,047	8 6	145,160 1 2
Health Dept.	10,20,714	242,163	4	5	64,497	15 6	306,661 3 11
Public Works—							
Establishment		79,474	19,893	14	6	6,796 6 8	26,690 5 2
Lighting		2,47,908	82,509	4	7	20,674 3 9	103,178 8 4
Watering		74,064	26,922	0	9	8,023 1 2	34,947 2 6
Repairs, Roads		3,93,700	61,392	4	8	671,988 8 8	133,520 13 2
Do. Buildings		9,910	.....			.....	..... 6 6
Improvt. Str.		30,000	2,146	13	4	3,223 9 2	5,372 6 6
Water Works		14,17,695	5,531	8	5	518,240 3 10	113,777 12 3
Drainage		71,548	17,727	9	11	29,786 7 11	48,514 1 10
Vic. Gardens		10,470	1,293	5	6	639 13 4	2,933 2 6
Prim. Education		10,000	2,540	0	0	.....	2,546 0 0
Miscellaneous		29,361	16,472	12	3	3,731 15 10	20,204 12 1
Debt		7,44,985	226,622	7	7	767,489 15 11	294,112 7 6
Workshops		.....	14,568	15	8	5,104 12 10	19,673 12 6
Advances		.....	82,194	2	3	27,004 14 1	109,199 0 4
Deposits		.....	45,476	1	9	12,500 0 6	57,976 1 9
Last Year's Liabilities		.....	67,227	5	6	1,998 15 4	69,226 4 6
Total Rs...		32,38,958	1,191,851	2	6	338,312 15 1	1,530,328 1 7
Balance on 31st May 1873							189,790 1 2
Total Rs.							1,769,9 8 2 9

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller.
W. G. PEDDER, Actg. Municipal Commissioner

NOTICES.

ORGAN CONCERT.

THE NEXT CONCERT at the TOWN HALL will take place on THURSDAY, 5th June, commencing punctually at 6 P.M. No Tickets will be issued, but a charge of One Rupee each person will be made to cover the necessary expenses.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

LAFOND BROTHERS.

CONVEYANCES REDUCED IN CHARGES IN PAIRED CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON COMMISSION SALE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES ON HIRE.

HORSES TREATED AND SHOD BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN PROFESSIONAL. TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to LAFOND BROS., Proprietors, Livery and Commission Stables, Colaba, and Branch at Ash Lane, Fort, next to the Currency Office.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner in Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at the

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Drab Vulcanised Nainsook, the lightest and strongest Material made, will resist the most severe Weather, warranted not to stick	Coats	15 0	17 0
	Inverness Capes	22 0	25 0
	Caps	3 12	4 4
	Leggings	4 8	5 4
	Complete Suit	22 0	25 0
Best Silk Umbrellas, Rs. 10-8; Strong Alpaca		6 8	7 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL, &c.

ESTABLISHED

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT, A.D. 1808.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

IN ORDINARY

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE VICEROY OF INDIA,

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

&c., &c., &c.,

HAVE the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public at large of this Presidency, that they have REMOVED from MEADOW STREET to more ELIGIBLE PREMISES at the CORNER of DEAN LANE and HUMMUM STREET, where they will be glad to give their best attention to all Orders received, and where they hope to merit further and continued support.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED by last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, American Clocks, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,

FOR SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS, AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK,

One Coat is sufficient of GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24 Fenwick Street, Liverpool, or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co, Bombay Agents.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies —
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Synee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents:—
Bombay ..... Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. ... & Co.; Hormusjee S... Hammond's ... Messrs. Com... Hotel; ... Atmaram ...
Allahabad ..... Kellner ...
Alexandria ..... D. ...
Bangalore ....
Calcutta ....
Egutpoora ....
Kurrachee ....
London ....

NOTICES.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause fal

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 2ND JUNE 1873.

In Exchange on London we have hardly any alteration to make in our quotations, but the tendency is still in favor of sellers for first class bills.

Government Securities remain unaltered and firm at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 11d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10 11/16d.
Credit do. .....1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 15/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 7/16d. to 1s. 10 15/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99¾
Do. demand..... 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99¾ nominal.
Do. demand..... 99 15/16. to par.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 231 to 231½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111
Four½ half per cent. 105½
Four per cent. ... ...103¾ to 103¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years, do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond .....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise		7½ ,,
Cash Credit do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.	.....	7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-0
Carolas 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-France Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS.—The first day of the monsoon is always very dull, and this year forms no exception. Rates for Liverpool by ready ships £2-10-0. Several fine ships lately arrived have been trying to fix at £2-5-0 but without success. By steamers we quote £2-12-6 to £2-10-0 little enquiry. The ship Alexandra, 958 tons, chartered for New York at £2-5-0; and steamer Elgin and Timor engaged wheat for Liverpool at £2-15-0.

London	Cotton ..... Cases ..... Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ..... Wooden Ships ,, ... Myrabolams ..... Coir bdls	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. £2 5s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. £2 0s. 0d. nominal. £0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton ..... Coffee	£3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 2s. 6d.
Trieste		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre.....		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 12s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 to 25 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		No offer.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MODERATE inquiry for Bank of Bombay, Colaba, and Morarjee Spinning shares at quoted rates. Other shares closed unchanged.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100 000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	82
22000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	767½
10,000	500	106	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	264½
5,350	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China ...	275
40,000	284½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C	150
	250	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	218·3·0	p.c.		G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
£20	109·15	do.		Do. New £20 Shares	126
£20	43·10·2	do.		Ditto	
£100	1,000	do.		B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
£18	198·5·1	do.		Do. New Shares	

PRESS COMPANIES.

5,000	2,850	150	p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,900
2,000	1,100	150	do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	825
5 0	all	10	p.ct.	Albert King Co.....	550
3,000	850	Nil.		Alexandra Press Co.....	240
12,000	11,000	100	p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	7,000
2,000	all	200	p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,550
500	all	50	p.c.	Do New.....	375
1,000	1,000	100	p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	800
...	...	...		Carwar Company.....	1,100
...	all	40		Colaba Press Co.....	5,500
...	all	250	p.c.	East India Press Co.....	2,400
...	all	500		Fort Press Co.....	6,800
1,500	75	p.c.		Framji Cowasji Press Co.	625
all	200	p.c.		French Press Co	725
500	225	p.c.		Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,000
75	p.c.			Imperial Press Co	800
42½	p.c.			Mofussil Press & G. Co...	670
250	p.c.			Prince of Wales Press.....	2,150
...				Sassoon's Press Co.....	400
p.c.				Scinde Press Co.....	460
				Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,675
				Victoria Press, Madras..	1,080xd
				Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

the half-year.

...MPANIES.

... Land Co.....	1,540
...d & Pier Co. Ld.	109
...Land	9 ·
... Land Com- ...d	450

...MPANIES.

.....	2,000
.....	1,355
.....	2,660
.....	825
.....	800
.....	65

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 31st May, compared with the statement issued on 24th May:—

LIABILITIES.	24th May. Rs.	31st May. Rs.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... ,, 10,00,000		
	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,14,54,071	238,93,708
Do. do. at Branches.	47,47,213	51,78,153
Other Deposits	1,22,55,706	141,67,547
Post Bills	58,654	56,615
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	6,14,787	6,31,029
Rs.	4,62,05,431	500,06,052

ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	73,75,734	79,50,849
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	19,96,186	20,08,071
Loans, on Security of do. do.	20,02,644	24,83,254
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,096	6,135
Bills Discounted.....	1,37,59,936	145,80,155
Stamps	5,337	5,479
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 4,99,817		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 75,000		
	4,19,796	4,24,817
Bullion	6,85,229	7,47,972
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	7,16,033	9,11,020
Cash and Currency Notes	1,92,40,440	208,95,300
Rs.	4,62,05,413	500,06,052

CALCUTTA.—29TH MAY.

The following transactions were reported:—
In Government Securities—
4 per cents., at Rs. 103-4 to 103-6.
4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 105-4.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Burmah (s)	Gavin	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Pekin (s)	Barlow	China, &c.

The ship Duncairn, Chamber, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—2ND JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timor s, 3 cases champagne and 1 case brandy, H Rogers.
Athelstane s, 21 packages tobacco, D Merwanjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Colombo s, 75 cases claret, J Neuberg.
Janet Court, 75 cases empty bottles, M Poonjiajee; 6 bales wall paper, A Tyebjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Suzanne, 15 cases claret, 5 cases madeira, 5 cases sherrywine, 5 cases champagne, 5 cases portwine, 5 cases sauterne, and 2 cases liqueurs, Bomcvialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—2ND JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Duncairn, 150 bales cotton, C Amroodin.
Ashgrove, 70 bales cotton, K Jewraj; 190 bales cotton, H Dewsee and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Jewa; 115 bales cotton, M Dewjee; 70 bales cotton, G Jaigopall.
Pocahontes, 24 bales cotton, D Moolchund; 100 bales cotton, B Bhugajee.
Iron Cross, 61 bales wool, J Sawoo and Co; 118 bales cotton, A Moosany.
Andaman, 300 bundles coir yarn, M. Lullbhoy.
Glee Maiden, 67 bales cotton, N. Soorchund.
Alpine, 1,000 bales cotton, F Scott and Co; 500 bundles linseed, M Lallbhoy; 2,600 bundles coir yarn, S Pudomsee.
Sandringham, 235 cwts horns, H Noormomed; 6,404 bundles coir yarn, S Pudomsee; 54 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Centurion, 116 bales cotton, N Sacaram; 18 bales cotton, T Topsee; 6,000 bundles coir yarn, M Muncherjee; 23 bales cotton, S Narronjee and Co.
Elcano s, 250 bales cotton, P Cassels and Co; 250 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co.
Red Gauntlet s, 31 bales wool, Vusta; 22 bales wool, M Jassaing; 52 bales wool, M Ewardass; 42 bales cotton, N Purbhoodass; 32 bales cotton, L Rowjee; 45 bales cotton, C Soonderjee and Co; 17 bales hides, C Nanjee; 39 bales cotton, S Damjee; 63 bales cotton, G Lillabhur.
Mariel s, 60 bales wool J Chelaram; 33 bales wool, R Moolchund; 95 bales wool, S Veerjee; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Corinna s, 1,100 packages linseed, M Simpson and Co; 75 bales wool, J Chelaram; 40 bales wool, N Nolamdass; 46 bales cotton, H Sobaghund; 750 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 62 bales cotton,; V Ebram and Co; 21 bales cotton, M Rathee.
Timor s, 21 bales hides, J Peerbhoy; 2 bales hides, N Jehangeerjee; 12 bales hides, H W Changhany; 2 bales skins, H C F Mahomed and Co; 47 bales wool, R Habibbhoy; 1,200 bundles galls, M Framjee.
Cella s, 3,200 packages linseed, L Dayall; 61 bales cotton, D. Dossa; 25 bales wool, K Ramjee.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore s, 21 cases gum, M. Jewraz; 11 packages coffee, F. Cassels and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Juno s, 27 bales hides, S. M. A. Latif.

FOR HAVRE.

Trevanion, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 509 bundles galls, M. Sewjee.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Rapide, 50 tons oil cotton, W. Cooper; 1,000 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s, 1,000 bags teel seed, F. Scott and Co.; 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.; 100 bales hemp, A. Riebe and Co.; 43 bales hides, B. Brothers.
Tanjore s, 100 bales cotton, P. Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tanjore s, 100 bales cotton, P. Cassels and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s, 2 boxes silver coins, J. Peerbhoy; 10 chests opium, H. E. H. Habib; 14 chests opium, H. E. Ellias; 31 chests opium, C. Nusserwanjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s, 15½ chests opium, A. Burjorjee Mody and Co.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 2nd June, 12-20 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 79, rain fall 85 cents.
CARWAR, 2nd June, 6 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind southerly, thermometer 84, barometer 29·79, rain fall 70 cents.
MANGALORE, 2nd June, 9-45 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer [illegible], barometer 29·65, rain fall 56 cents.
TUTICORIN, 2nd June, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, thermometer 88, barometer 29·72.
VINGORLA, 2nd June, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west high, thermometer 85.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 31.

Robert, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, from leave, from Matheran.
Thomas, Lieutenant, 27th Regiment N.I., to join, from Secundrabad.
Peters, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from Belgaum.

JUNE 1.

Langton, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Chicalda.
Hay, Lieutenant, Poona Horse, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 2.

Gadsden, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Secundrabad (Deccan).
Pollock, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, to Bolarum.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival packet.
...ingdom	June 6	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M
	,, 11	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
...via Kurrachee..	,, 4	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
	,, 2	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
	,, 28	4-30 P.M.	
...n, &c.....	,, 6	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
	,, 0	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

...ERLAND MAIL.

...mers of the P. and O. S. N. Company ...nsoon on Fridays, at 5 P.M.
...General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M., up to 1-30 P.M.
...ers presented for registered up to 3 P.M. on payment of ...ch letter. The additional letters. ...stamps in respect of ...), will be re- ...s several ...land ...

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

THROUGH THE NUMEROUS ENGAGEMENTS, MR. MENIST WILL PROLONG HIS STAY FOR ONE MONTH.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,
OF HOLLAND, AND 42 BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public of Bombay and its vicinity that the great success which has attended his former visit to Bombay, has induced him to stay for a limited time in Bombay, previous to his departure for Europe. Mr. Menist has made for himself an Indian as well as a European reputation, and, as usual in such cases, it is only the fairly-earned reward of real merit. Hundreds of testimonials from all classes, in all parts of the world, attest the benefit that has resulted from the use of his Spectacles. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the study in suiting the eyesight by mechanical means. He can confidently state that his optical instruments are superior to those of any other makers in the world. Common and inferior goods may be had for half the price, but reflection will convince every one that when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the expense of their sights the economy is a very dubious one. Every detail is carefully studied in Menist's Spectacles. It is not enough to have the best pebbles that can be procured, cut in strict accordance with the latest discoverie of science, and suited with the greatest nicety to the ever-varying convexity and concavity of the organ, if those pebbles are not worn in a properly-made frame, and then secured in a proper position and at a proper distance from the eye. Again, if the frames are not made of suitable materials and properly tempered, the joints perfectly fitted, and so on, they soon get out of shape and cause a displacement of the pebbles, which entirely alters their focal power. Menist makes his frames of gold and silver only, steel being quite unsuitable for the purpose, especially in this country, where it soon becomes rusty and loses its shape, so failing to do justice to the pebbles; and his object is to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, and not cheapness.

For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. Menist begs to state that when the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eye; and that such a defect can be discovered only by practical opticians. Also, if not polished on a scientific principle they are equally injurious; accordingly, as Mr. Menist's lenses have been manufactured on a principle peculiarly his own, he is prepared to warrant their efficacy.

MENIST'S

12 LENS RACE, FIELD, AND OPERA GLASSES,
OF SMALL SIZE FOR THE POCKET.

Menist's Aneroid Barometer, the size of a watch in silver mounting, can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Rs. 80, with a book which contains Airy's Tables and Testimonials of several scientific Gentlemen.

Mr. M. may be consulted at his Agent's Establishment,
MESSRS. T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

P. S.—India Agents for the sale of Mr. Menist's Spectacles—Messrs. ORR and SONS, Madras; Messrs. MADELEY & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Secunderabad, Deccan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WEST—May 29th, at Nagpore, the wife of Clement West, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TEASDALE—MUNDAY—May 31st, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Revd. D. Macpherson, Mr. T. W. Teasdale, Commander R.N. Thelwan, to Kathleen, third daughter of D. M. Munday, Esq., Bombay Medical Staff.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAINGER—May 29th, at Madras, the wife of J. N. Grainger, Esq., of a son.
GORDON—May 30th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain J. H. Gordon, 23rd Regiment W. L. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SIMPSON—LOAMES—May 30th, at All Saints' Church, by the Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D., Richard Wallace Simpson, Madras Railway, to Fanny, fifth daughter of W. Loames, Esq., of Burbage, Leicestershire, England.

DEATHS.

HILL—May 27th, at Purneah, of fever, Edwin Charles Hill, Asst. Supt. Telegraph Department, son of Mr. James Hill, aged 24 years 9 months.
PEAKE—May 30th, Ethan Angela Lucy, the beloved child of Rev. G. Peake, of Sanawar, and his wife Mary Janet, aged 11 months.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1873.

IN our issue of the 24th inst. we published a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, on the injustice of Captains being allowed to hold the Adjutancies of native regiments. The *Statesman* has made some remarks on the same subject, from which it would appear that our contemporary thinks the Subalterns have just cause of complaint, and that the military authorities should take some steps to alter the existing regulations. Now, this is a subject which is of too much importance to be decided off-hand, because some young Subaltern, who may have a better opinion of his own merits than his military superiors seem to have, chooses to give vent to a whimper in the columns of our Simla contemporary, and we propose therefore to make a few remarks on it from the Captain's point of view. On the one hand it has been ruled by Government that Captains specially fitted for the appointment should be allowed, on the recommendation of their Commanding Officers, to retain their appointments as Adjutants on promotion; the ...f such a ruling clearly being that if any ...lding the appointment of Adjutant ...gly proved themselves possessed ...ations for their position, it will ...f their regiment, and con- ...of the service, that they ...llowed to retain their ...ds, the Government ... certain discre- ...ke use of or ... circum- ...nd, the ...s of ... dismissal. But these persons are not defined ...nd, as we have said, they are often not paid, ... when paid, we may add the emolument is ... nominal. In the Nuggur district, where ... police are somewhat more efficient ...re, the Government contribution is ...r to each watchman. It would ...o appoint the requisite num- ... those who have a claim to ... to wear a badge, to ... say Rs. 20 a year ... the cultivators), ... village police, ... dismissal ...rly sur- ...raised ...

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senior has the priority of claim. In olden days things were different. A Lieutenant and Adjutant under former regulations drew at a full batta station Rs. 256-10 x Rs. 192-7, otal Rs. 449-1; and on his promotion to Captain, when he vacated his appointment, he drew Rs. 445, but got rid of the expenses of keeping a charger and an office establishment, which may be put down roughly at Rs. 70 a month. Under existing regulations a Lieutenant and Adjutant draws Rs. 225-12 x Rs. 250, total Rs. 475-12, and if required to vacate his appointment on promotion would descend to Rs. 374, he would still have to keep up a charger, and would only get rid of office expenses, say Rs. 40 a month. It will thus be observed, that under the existing system of pay and allowances, a Captain who vacates his appointment is a loser, whereas under old rules he would have gained as much as he would now lose. In point of pay, therefore, there is a great difference between a Captain being turned out now to what used to be the case before the amalgamation.

Apart, however, from the question of allowances, it must be remembered it is hardly to be expected that a Subaltern, who has his work to learn, will make nearly as good an Adjutant as a Captain who has held the appointment for years is thoroughly acquainted with the routine of the work, and has obtained the entire confidence of his Commanding Officer and all ranks in the regiment; so that it comes to this, either the Captain has to make way for the Subaltern, and the interests of the regiment thus suffer, or the Subaltern is disappointed and his private interests suffer; and in weighing the balance of advantages and disadvantages, we are certainly of opinion that the interests of the individual should give place to those of the regiment. So far as to the general merits of the question of allowing Captains to hold the appointment of Adjutant. But, says "A Subaltern," Captain-Adjutants are "obese, effete, and incompetent." Now, if our young friend can prove this, he has clearly made out a case, and has a right to redress. At present, however, it rests on his own unproved statement, and that statement we must decline to accept. Our experience of Captains holding the appointment of Adjutant is that they are *not* "obese, effete, and incompetent;" but supposing, even for the sake of argument, that a few such undesirable Adjutants could be pointed out, what does it prove? not that the present system which is being attacked is wrong, but merely that it has been injudiciously applied. The Government orders on the subject are clear and concise—that only such officers as are manifestly fitted for the appointment should be recommended for re-appointment or promotion, and these orders, if strictly carried out, are, we believe, for the good of the service. We would recommend no change in existing arrangements, but we would bring to notice how necessary it is that only smart and efficient officers should be re-appointed, and how careful the authorities should be to guard against officers commanding regiments making use of their discretionary powers for the purposes of private patronage, and thus abusing a trust which should be exercised with the utmost discretion. The qualifications of all Adjutants should be, if they are not, well known at Army Head Quarters, and if "obese, effete, and incompetent" officers are re-appointed Adjutants in Bengal, it reflects but little credit on those with whom the interests of the officers are supposed to rest in safety.

WE began in a former article a criticism of the Police Administration, and we got so far as to assert that there was a want of organization at the top. Too much, we suggested, was left to the chance qualifications of individual Superintendents of Police, and we hinted that, while many of them were undoubtedly able men and did their work well, there was no such supervision or previous training as ensured a high standard of efficiency through the service. We propose now to examine the constitution of the subordinate police.

The organization itself is good. At the head of each talooka or county there is a chief constable, who has under his immediate control the head constables and privates of the force. Again in the villages there is the police patel as the head of the police, who has an ill-defined ...ill recognized staff of subordinates ... sisting of village Mahars and Ramoshis. Of the district police we have little more to say. Their efficiency depends in a great measure on the qualifications of their chief, the Superintendent. If change is necessary, it is in increased incitement to the men to do their duty in the shape of rewards for special service, and a higher rate of pay. We ourselves do not think this last is necessary if the men have a fair chance of promotion to the higher ranks. As a rule the service is popular, and we believe the standard of efficiency higher than is usually assumed. There is a marked difference between the police of different districts; but we have not sufficient information before us to attempt to explain the reasons for this difference, and it would be difficult to do it without instancing particular districts by name and laying ourselves open to a charge of attacking particular officers. We may at least permit ourselves to say that we believe the districts which have been fortunate in their Superintendents have the best police, and that the converse of this proposition is equally true.

It is with the village police that we would deal. "Shameel," who is a very competent witness, protests against the employment of thieves by caste and profession to catch thieves. "Shameel," we think, is rather apt to fall into the error of overstating his case and of drawing very large inferences from a few facts. The village police are village servants employed and paid by the villagers themselves. The castes whom "Shameel" denounces as thieves are those from whom the latter select the watchmen whom they pay to guard their crops. They belong principally to the three castes of Ramosis, Bheels and Mangs. The Mahars, who perform miscellaneous services, are often employed on quasi-police duties; but they are rather messengers than police. We were somewhat astonished too to find "Shameel" attacking the village police as useless. Our own experience tells us a different story. We could, had we space, relate the story of more than one crime brought home to the offender by the clever tracking of Bheel watchmen, and after an experience of many years we do not recollect any theft or fraud committed by regularly constituted village watchmen on goods committed to their charge, although we are quite ready to grant that the castes from which these watchmen are taken have more than their share of criminals among them. Two things, as it appears to us, are necessary to improve the village police—better organization and better payment.

The pay of the village watchman is at present derived from three sources, which are—small yearly gratuities from Government, rent-free or partially rent-free land, and voluntary contributions—(1) from the villagers themselves and (2) from travellers whose carts they watch, the last being scarcely voluntary, as custom has turned it into a fixed fee of from one to four paisa (or quarter-annas) in most villages on frequented roads. In some villages the village police have all three sources of income, in others only two, in many the third is the only form of payment known. A police paid by voluntary contributions must necessarily be inefficient The law on the subject is contained in the very loosely worded and insufficient Act 8 of 1867, an Act on which we expended our bitterness some years ago without result, and over which we shall not waste more words, but we wish somebody high in office would take it in hand during the necessary intervals of rest from the more arduous labours of croquet at Mahableshwur. It is assumed in this Act that there are certain subordinate members of the village police, who may be punished by fine or dismissal. But these persons are not defined ...nd, as we have said, they are often not paid, ... when paid, we may add the emolument is ... nominal. In the Nuggur district, where ... police are somewhat more efficient ...re, the Government contribution is ...r to each watchman. It would ...o appoint the requisite num- ... those who have a claim to ... to wear a badge, to ... say Rs. 20 a year ... the cultivators), ... village police, ... dismissal ...rly sur- ...raised ...

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE recommend to all excitable controversialists "and others," the perusal of Sir Stafford Northcote's speech on the Budget as a particularly happy way of informing an adversary tha this assertions are incorrect. Sir Stafford says, with reference to a remark of Mr. Lowe's in his Budget speech—"Now the "Chancellor of the Exchequer made use of an "expression which goes rather beyond the ordinary latitude of Parliamentary language, "when he said that this article of sugar had "been the subject of more 'lies' than any other "he was acquainted with. I am not fond of "that word, and I think it would have been "better if he had described the fallacies as "'Imaginative Statements.' But if there be "imaginative statements with respect to this "article, I am bound to say a more coloured "'Imaginative Statement' than that which the "Right Honorable Gentleman made, when he "endeavoured to represent the motion sub- "mitted by my hon. friend as a motion "intended to take taxes off the rich and to "leave them on the poor, I never heard." Sir Stafford Northcote is evidently lost as an M.P. He was manifestly intended for a newspaper editor; one who can so artistically flagellate his foe with his own whip. He almost rivals the gentleman who, being forced to send an apology, wrote, "I called you a liar 'tis true I am sorry for it," carefully omitting ... *India* has changed its editor, we are no longer enlivened by many of the compliments of the season which the late editor did so love to address to its contemporaries. Conquering Khiva for the Russians slightly in anticipation of events being the furthest flight of fancy that has lately been attempted, we would advocate that ugly word "lie" being eliminated from the English language, to be replaced by Sir Stafford Northcote's less jarring expression of "Imaginative Statement."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

SPAIN.

LONDON, 1ST JUNE.

The Shah of Persia has been brilliantly received at Berlin.

MADRID, 1ST JUNE.

At the opening of the Constituent Cortes to-day, Senor Figueras in his speech said that the Republic will maintain order in the interior and disclaims any connection with an European revolution.

LONDON, 31ST MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet but unchanged. The London and Liverpool Cotton Markets will be closed owing to holidays until Wednesday next.

Fair Dhollera, 6¼d.	
Exchange on India	1s. 10¾d.
Oriental Bank Shares.....	£42.
Chartered ,, ,, ...	£15.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares,....	£22 10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai.....	,, £42.
Total Coin in the Bank of France....	£ 33,000,000.
,, Notes in circulation	£111,000,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	97.
4½ do. do.	99.
5½ do. do.	104¼.
Bar Silver	59 7/16.

The sum of £60,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

ALEXANDRIA, 31ST MAY.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal on 29th.

Outwards bound—Nicolai, Colombo, Morton, and Galatea.
Homewards bound—Cory.

LONDON, 31ST MAY.

The Corn crops in England are progressing satisfactorily.

HAPPY CALCUTTA! Analysis has shown that the Calcutta bazaar milk contains neither chalk nor rice fecula. Water alone is employed in its adulteration.

BOMBAY is apt to forget how well off it is compared with other parts of India. In Lahore, for as large and important a place as it is, there is no such thing as gas yet.

IT is reported that Colonel Meade, Chief Commissioner of Mysore, will shortly take leave to Europe, and that Mr. J. D. Gordon will officiate for him, Colonel Pearse acting as Judicial Commissioner for Mr. Gordon.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Public Opinion* says "that an officer, whose name is not entioned, went out shooting at Chukrata, and has not since been heard of; he is supposed to have fallen down a khud, but nothing was positively known when the correspondent wrote."

THE *Englishman* tells the world who its crossing-sweeper correspondent is. "Haroun Al raschid" is no other than "The Alligator." Then who is "The Alligator?" Possibly our contemporary will retort upon us—"What, not know the 'Alligator?' Not to know him argues yourself unknown." But even at the risk of receiving such a rebuff, we should like to know who "The Alligator" is, for really his letters as "Haroun Alraschid" are remarkably novel and interesting.

THE London correspondent of the *Madras Times* thus alludes to a prospective change in the inner circle of Bombay journalism:—"I understand that Mr. Sidney Laman Blanchard has been appointed to the editorship of the *Times of India*, and will start for Bombay in the course of a week or two. It may be remembered that twelve years ago he was editor of the *Mofussilite*, and after his return to this country he for some time conducted *Allen's Indian Mail*."

WE have news from Bahrein up to the 12th March. A report generally believed to be authentic was current there that Syed bin Fysul had defeated and routed his brother Abdoollah, and taken Riadh. The general impression about Bahrein was that Syed had become strong enough to attack the Turkish force at Lahsa, and that he meant to hold no more communications with the Turkish Government in consequence of their treacherous behaviour in arresting Fahad bin Samatan, his friend and recognized envoy in Lahsa.

MISS AKROYD, whose quarrel with Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen has drawn some attention upon her, writes to the papers to deny that she has been actuated by sectarian sympathies of any kind, theological or social. But this disclaimer merely concerns the question as to what her narrowminded conduct ought to be called. Her letter to the Baboo certainly appeared to us to be more illiberal and indiscreet than what one might expect from a lady whose avowed mission in Bengal is the education of native ladies.

YESTERDAY the south-west monsoon

THE BANDORA POINT RIGHT OF WAY CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Up to this time I have refrained from addressing you upon the Bandora Point dispute, but the absurd letter from "Alpha," which appears in your impression of this date, forces me into print. I have had a great deal to do with these Point fights, and am well up in the facts connected therewith, which "Alpha" certainly is not, for his statements are utterly absurd, and display a pitiable ignorance of the subject he handles so flippantly.

That bandy old party, "The Oldest Inhabitant," will bear witness that not only did no former tenant or owner of the Point property close the gates, but that until within the past few years there were no gates to close.

Mr. Byramjee never kept his gates closed for two consecutive days, as his accounts under the head of "Breakages Repaired" will show.

In the suit mentioned by "Alpha," the plaintiff and defendant were told to attend on *Saturday afternoon*, as that would suit the convenience of all, but upon the plaintiff's arrival with witnesses at 2 o'clock or so on Saturday afternoon, he was informed that Mr. Byramjee's solicitor had been there in the morning, and that the case had been called on at 11 o'clock *and dismissed*. No witnesses were examined, as "Alpha" veraciously asserts they were. The records of the Court are as accessible to "Alpha" as they are to me.

Mr. Richmond did *not* withdraw the charge because he was going to England, but made many expressions of regret that he had been led away by totally false representations as to Mr. Byramjee's rights. The truth was that Mr. Richmond began to see what we had seen all along, and that was that he was a cat's-paw.

We are none of us lawyers down here, but that we know a little of the law of trespass and of that of right of way, you may guess, and we were fairly taken aback when we found a firm like that of Craigie, Lynch and Owen, the first-named of whom is an undoubtedly clever fellow, threatening us with action for *criminal trespass*, and A. K. Nairne granting a summons for the same thing. When I mention this to the legal gentlemen with whom I come in contact, they shrug their shoulders, laugh, and recommend me to present those gentlemen with a copy of Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code. Where it can be proved that the alleged trespass was committed for the purpose of keeping open an alleged right of way, there is nothing criminal in such trespass, and no magistrate should encourage such spiteful and vindictive proceedings.

However, Sir, something must soon be done in the matter, for I hear Mr. Byramjee intends sending down a chosen band of Purdasees, and if, upon my exercising my right to go to the Point, I am molested, I will oppose force to force, and there will be some broken crowns somewhere. I should think Mr. Robertson, the Collector of Tanna, knows what Mr. Byramjee's rights are. Will Mr. Byramjee produce his title deeds? He has certainly made a very generous (?) offe.; he says if we will write to him for permission to go on the land, he will grant it (during his sovereign pleasure) and will place seats there; but even that bait did not make us vitiate our rights.—I am, &c.,

MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKEN.

Bandora, 2nd June.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You must be getting tired of the question of "right of way" at Bandora, and I should not have troubled you had it not been for certain errors in the letter of your self-satisfied correspondent "Alpha."

In the first place the suit against Mr. Byramjee was filed more than four years ago, not three, and as stated by a former correspondent, *no evidence whatever was taken* by the Magistrate, who dismissed the case on account of its having been called on some two hours or so before the time the complainants, through some misunderstanding, attended.

As no evidence was taken, there was "no formal judicial enquiry," and Mr. Byramjee was *not* "declared to be the lawful owner," &c., as stated by "Alpha."

It is a great relief to be told that Mr. Byramjee does not intend to close the gate against all comers, as his keeping it open will save it from probable destruction, for "Alpha" must know, from what he has seen in the papers lately, that those who do go to the Point go there *by right*, and if Mr. Byramjee has evidence sufficient to keep them out, he must bring forward the evidence before the right will be given up by the residents.

It is all very well to say, or insinuate, that Mr. Byramjee had nothing to do with the recent closing of the gate, for the notice posted at the entrance coupled his name with that of his tenant, and the notice was signed by Mr. Byramjee's solicitors.

ONE OF THE RESIDENTS.

BOMBAY.

FAIR AT BHADHAM.—Fifty thousand persons collected at the fair at Bhadham.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT AT AHMEDABAD.—This Act has been brought into operation in the camp, at Ahmedabad.

DEATHS AT SURAT.—During the week ending 30th May there were 45 deaths at Surat; of these 23 were males and 22 females.

COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, who is now on circuit, is expected at Surat on or about the 10th inst.

FIRST ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—Mr. East assumed charge of his office as First Assistant Collector of Surat last week.

HEAVY STORM AT BARODA.—We see that there was a heavy storm at Baroda on the 25th May. No damage was done to property.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were thirty-two European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

STORM AT AHMEDABAD AND [illegible]RA.—On the night of Tuesday, the 26th May, there was a heavy storm accompanied with thunder and lightning at Ahmedabad and Kaira.

A NEW BUILDING FOR THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL AT BROACH.—A new building for the accommodation of the Government English school at Broach is in course of erection there at the State expense.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, one Ramsing Ramgoolab was sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to two months' imprisonment for obtaining by false pretences a quantity of rice, the property of a Hindoo named Pitamber Pragjee.

THEFT OF A WATCH BY A SEAMAN.—Samuel Boyd, a European seaman, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stealing a watch, valued at Rs. 25, belonging to Joseph Serbleen, also a seaman, and was, on conviction, sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT ON BOARD-SHIP.—David Nicholson, a seaman of the British barque Cadew, was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with assaulting Mr. Peterson, commander of the ship. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 303 prisoners in the House of Correction, Byculla, yesterday. Of these, 133 were under sentences from the High Court, 135 from the Magistrates of Police, and 35 Military Courts-martial. Of the prisoners, 218 were natives and the remaining 85 were Europeans.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A Hindoo named Gunga Bhickajee was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with having in his possession a quantity of charcoal, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The magistrate on the evidence adjudged him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yester day, at the Fort Police Court, a man named Punia Khunia, who had been several times in jail before, was sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to a month's hard labor, for being found between sunset and sunrise in the house of one Juan Rodrigues, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF THEFT.—A Hindoo named Mhowjee Khemjee yesterday appeared at the Fort Police Court before the Senior Magistrate with his solicitor, Mr. A. Peile, and obtained a warrant for the apprehension of one Chotoolal Muneeram, whom he charged with theft of certain ornaments, valued at about Rs. 8,400.

THE C[illegible]CHERRY OF THE M[illegible]AR OF CHOYT[illegible].—A native paper writes:—"The Cutcherry (court) of the Mamlutdar of Choyrasee is ill suited even for a grocer's shop. The inconvenience to the people there is so great, that we have often called the attention of the authorities to it, but they seem to have turned a deaf ear to all our complaints."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Sunday at Girgaum on the body of Babin Poonjee, a toddy drawer, who had fallen from a cocoanut tree. The jury came to the conclusion that death was caused from tetanus supervening from fracture of the right arm, such fracture having been caused by his having accidentally fallen from a cocoanut tree.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening:—

March	Giskra	Fichrer.
Introduction	La Prison d' Edimbourg	Carafa.
Quadrille	Ungarese	F. T. K.
Selection	La Droa	Offenbach.
Valse	Elvina	C. Duport.
Galop	La Perichole	C. Coote.

A NOTED THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Third Magistrate of Police, a Borah named Sooloman Moosa, a noted thief, was charged with being found between sunset and sunrise loitering at Shaik Abdool Raymon Street and not giving a satisfactory account of himself. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A PARSEE WOMAN.—A Parsee woman named Heerabaee was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with theft in a building used as a human dwelling, of property, consisting of jewellery, wearing apparel, &c., valued at Rs. 2,515, belonging to one Maneckjee Heerjeebhoy Choksey. It appears that the complainant found the property missing on Sunday, and he immediately gave information to the police about it. Through the exertions of Mr. Inspector Raymond the property was recovered and found in the possession of the woman. The case stands adjourned till to-morrow, the prisoner in the meantime being admitted to bail in her recognizance in the sum of Rs. 4,000 and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 2,000 each.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE HEIR-APPARENT TO THE NAWAB OF JOONAGHUD.—A correspondent writing from Joonaghud on the 25th May, states—"The marriage of the heir-apparent to H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghud comes off on the 23rd instant; and crowds of spectators have gathered from all parts of the province. Of the Rajas and Chiefs, only Kumaloodeen Khan of Bantwa has come; the other Rajas have sent their Karbharees and men. Captain Wodehouse, Political Assistant, arrived here four days ago and put up in the Sukar Bag. Major Smith has also arrived, Captain Humphrey, and Mr. MacNaghten are expected in a day or two. These gentlemen will meet in the girls' school building to witness the grand procession on the night of the 23rd." A "mandwa" has been erected at Joonaghud on the occasion of the marriage. It is said to have cost Rs. 30,000.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP DUNCAIRN, 1,330 tons, Captain J. Chamber, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,875 bales of cotton, 3,870 cwts. linseed, and 159 cwts. coiryarn.

WE hear from Aden that H.M.S. Lynx arrived from Muscat on the 20th May; the Dalhousie from Bombay reached Aden on the same day to relieve the Kwang-tung.

THE BARQUE LIMERICK LASS, 595 tons, Captain S. Yaton, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from New York (December 12th) with a cargo of 724 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. BUJMAH, 975 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Coast and Calcutta (May 19th) with the following cargo:—From Calcutta—3,438 bags rice, 2,699 bags sugar, 2 casks tobacco, 1 buoy, 145 bales gunies, and 1 bundle piece goods. From Narrakal—40 robins cardamoms, 33 packages coffee, and 1 case machinery.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. PEKIN, 2098 tons, Captain A. C. Barlow, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China Mail and the following passengers:—For Hongkong—Messrs. F. Sassoon, Rustomjee Cooverjee, Sorabjee Cursetjee, Manockjee Cooverjee, and a few deck passengers. For Shanghai—Mr. Fazullabhoy. She carried the following cargo:—1,381½ chests opium, 384 bales cotton, 15½ cwts. elephant teeth, and sundries.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	JUNE.		LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	IN. FT.			H. M.	IN. FT.
4 37 m	0 10	Tuesday.....	3	10 32 m	2 2
5 21 a	3 1			.....	.....
6 2 m	1 0			0 5 m	2 1
6 19 a	3 0	Wednesday ...	4	11 50 m	1 7
7 15 m	1 8			1 3 m	3 0
7 14 a	3 1	Thursday	5	1 3 a	1 7
8 21 m	2 8			1 54 m	3 9
8 5 a	3 3	Friday	6	2 10 a	1 11
9 11 m	3 10			2 37 m	4 1
8 46 a	3 5	Saturday	7	3 3 a	2 3
9 55 m	4 11			3 14 m	5 9
9 27 a	3 8	Sunday	8	3 49 a	2 5
10 38 m	5 9			3 52 m	6 8
10 3 a	3 10	Monday.....	9	4 30 a	2 8

MOON—First Quarter, 3rd, 11h. 9m. A.M.

INDIAN ITEMS.

CROPS IN DACCA.—A little more than a fortnight ago, the prayer of the cultivators was for a cessation of rain, now it is the reverse. For want of moisture the tender paddy plants are withering, and if we do not have copious and frequent showers in a short time, the crop will fail.—*Bengal Times.*

VANILLA.—We are glad to see that Colonel Puckle is trying to acclimatize the Vanilla plant in Mysore. It succeeds well in the Lal Bagh, and plants have been sent to the planters at Munzerabad, under whose auspices it is expected to thrive. It requires to be artificially fertilized.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

IN his annual report upon the progress of the Madras Engineering College Captain Rogers, R. E., dilated upon the success with which Colour Serjeant Stewart of the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment, had prosecuted his studies at the College. This non-commissioned officer stands at the head of his class with 2323 out of 2750 marks, the highest number of marks ever yet attained in the College.

DIVORCE CASE IN LAHORE.—The Matrimonial suit of Cock v. Cock and Young came before a full Bench of the Chief Court on the 27th ultimo. The petitioner Captain C. R. Cock, of the 30th P.I., obtained an *ex-parte* decree on the 12th September 1872 in the Court of the Commissioner of the Rawul Pindee Division, for the dissolution of his marriage with the respondent, Caroline Mary Anne Cock, on the ground of her adultery with the co-respondent, Lieutenant Young also of the 30th P. I. Mr. Spitta, barrister-at-law, now applied on behalf of the petitioner for confirmation of the Commissioner's decree under Sec. 17 of Act IV. 1869. Neither the respondent or co-respondent appeared. The Chief Court passed an order confirming the decree for divorce.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

POUR ENCOURAGER DE L'AUTRES.—The Punjab University College is anxious to hear of some one who would like the title of "Macleod Cashmere Fellow" with a stipend of Rs. 103 per mensem, and who is qualified for the post by "a good knowledge of English and Sanscrit, and ability to translate from those languages into the vernacular," and further, by willingness to lecture in the Oriental College, Lahore, on English or Sanscrit, or the Vernacular, or eye-wash, or other subjects not specified. If the question be not indiscreet, we should like to hear from some friend or favourer of the institution, how many fellowships and translatorships it has now vacant, which have been founded in honour of British Princes or Governors by disinterested zeal for knowledge on the part of illiterate nobles, or even of children under the tuition of British officers?—*Indian Church Gazette.*

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HAWKER.—We regret to learn, by private letter, of the death of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. H. Hawker, who left Madras a few weeks ago for Scotland with the 2nd Battalion, 21st Royal North British Fusiliers. Colonel Hawker died at Dundee Barracks, where he was in command of a detachment of his Regiment, on April the 24th, after a few days' illness. He was the son of the late General Sir Samuel Hawker, a Colonel of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and entered the service of his Sovereign in January 1844. In April 1846 he obtained his Lieutenancy; promoted Captain April 14, 1848; Brevet Major September 25th, 1859; Major April 17th, 1868, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel October 24th, 1872. He was in the Crimea with the 21st Fusiliers from May 1855, and served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, where he was wounded. He was with the attack on the Redan, June the 18th, and also in the expedition to Kinbourn. For his services during the campaign he obtained the War Medal with clasp, the 5th Class of the Medjidee and the Turkish Medal.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE END OF THE MOULDYPORE SEASON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MOULDYPORE,—TH MAY.

For some days past Snaffles has been observed standing on the maidan, fixing his eyes intently in one direction, pacing distances wildly, and otherwise conducting himself like a scientific lunatic. At first we were under the impression that he was going up for garrison instruction, and, having read all the letters in the *Pioneer* on the subject, was determined not to be handicapped too heavily with the three-year-old Sandhurst cadets, so that he was going in for a little amateur surveying. This idea gained ground from the fact of his having borrowed the regimental stadiometer, soon abandoned, however, in disgust as being only a delusive snare. He declined on our questioning him to throw light on his strange proceedings, until one day, having apparently arrived at some definite conclusion, he informed us that "we had everything in Mouldypore—cricket, Badminton, a gun club—and why not have some really good sky races?" Like Messrs. Wilcox and Gibbs' advertisement, expressing wonder that people don't try their sewing machines, and asking the pertinet question "Why not?"—we are at first unable to give an answer, and exclaim with him "Why not?"

"There's to be a dance on the—th, why not have the races on the same day," Snaffles continues—"why not turn it into a species of race ball?" We once more re-echo his sentiments, and seem surprised at ourselves for not having thought of it before. Snaffles does not do things racing by halves—once he gets the bit between his teeth there is no holding him. Hurdles now spring up like mushrooms, and the maidan breaks out into an attack of top-heavy poles, while we look up our breeches and boots, and finish imaginary Derbies on our tats. Snaffles, when referred to as to the course—at present a kind of labrynth—only tells us "We will know all in good time." Awaiting that "good time" we become turfites, laying 2 to 1, "bar one" freely on anything. As the day approaches our talents are devoted to getting jackets of various hues, trying on Cawnpore leather tops, and forgetting the existence almost of our quadrupeds; Snaffles having joined with real colours, real paper boots, and a Ruff's Guide, is bothered daily to lend his colours as a pattern.

The—th comes in the course of events, and the strains of the band of the gallant X. Y. Z's allure people on to the maidan. It presents quite a gala appearance. The galaxy of Mouldypore beauty, arrayed in its choicest toilettes, is present. Breeches, boots, and a general air of brandy and soda pervade the men. Snaffles, just showing a bit of cherry colors underneath a pale yellow dust coat, hurries to and fro, pencil in mouth note-book in hand, apparently entering nothing. His eye lightens up as Miss Chutney Lascelles drives on to the course. He is to ride her pony *Spooney* in the great event of the day, and more perhaps than the honour of winning depends on the race—the fair Angelina's hand may form part of the stakes, he thinks. He feels he must move heaven and earth to win, and nearly swallows his pencil in admiration and nervousness as he gazes fondly at her. Fortifying himself with a glass of curacoa, he swaggers to her carriage, as well as very tight breeches will allow him. He is received with smiles, which are reflected on his countenance beaming with curacoa and love.

"Mr. Snaffles, mind you win on *Spooney*. Everybody says you ride so well. I have been betting ever so many dozens of gloves on you."

"I will do my very best, Miss Chutney Lascelles, you may be certain—for the owner's sake, if for nothing else, he ventures with a sentimental look, which is somewhat counteracted by his having a sola topee wrong side foremost over his racing cap. Love doubtless is blind and oblivious, for they both appear satisfied, and Miss Angelina's eyes sink modestly beneath his infatuated gaze.

"You must not beat poor *Spooney* very much, He's *such* a pet," she says, thinking of her pony.

"Oh dear, no; I would not do so for the world," he hastens to assure her. Fancy beating *her* pony! He thinks it sacrilege

"But you must win," repeats Miss Chutney Lascelles, now thinking of her gloves. "And if he wants it, why, you may perhaps beat him a little. *Spooney* is shockingly lazy sometimes."

Snaffles now rather incoherently promises to kick, flog, spur, bustle anything to save the race—"for her sake" he risks, once more, but this time it sounds husky and non-effective, and the bell rings. If, when Eurystheus imposed upon Hercules the task of cleansing the stables of Elis' sovereign, he had been aware of the difficulty of clearing an Indian sky-race course, he would have given the latter labour, perhaps for choice, to the son of Zeus. Every one having undertaken to be "all there when the bell rang" are apparently nowhere when it does. Soldiers, native tinkers, tailors, all are crammed into exactly the most advantageous position to be in the way; and Snaffles has to rush hither and thither, shouting, swearing, and eventually being nearly ridden over by some one more officious even than himself.

The first race is run at last, consisting to all appearance of a walk-over by three separate horses at stated intervals; and then comes the event of the day—the pony race! Snaffles catches the eye of the fair Angelina as he canters past—position correct in the extreme. There are three other entries. Two only succeed in reaching the starting post, the third preferring to deposit his rider in a basket of soda-water, which resents the intrusion by a series of explosions.

Spooney is made the favorite, Snaffles having bought him in at the lottery, and being determined to do, or die.

"If doughty deeds my lady please"

is his motto, and he considers winning to be a deed of the doughtiest. *They're off!* yell the crowd closing well over the course, and long before they reach the corner, whips and spurs are seen going in wild confusion. Snaffles alone sits steady. As they reach the ropes *Spooney's* rider gets well hold of his head, and giving him one dig of the spurs prepares to win his adored one's gloves. One pony is already out of the betting and off the course, and *Spooney* wins to all appearance. Alas! for the vanity of human efforts. The other's jokey having flogged steadily up the course is now too exhausted to continue doing so, and sits still for the moment. This enables his pony to settle into his stride which he had been carefully knocked out of, and to win by a head—just as his rider recovers sufficiently to re-commence flogging. The race over, Snaffles proceeds to make his excuses to his charmer. *Helas! qui s'excuse s'accuse*, and nothing will pursuade her but that his bad riding lost the race. With the proverbial fickleness of her sex she now lavishes her smiles on his rival Smithies, while Snaffles assumes the *role* of the *moulton qui reve*, and crestfallen devotes himself to curacoa, scowling melodramatically at the perfidious one. "He will have it out one way or the other that very night," he mutters to his "stable, companion," as he substitutes his dancing pumps for the non-detestable tops. He is angry after the manner of lovers, and has failed to see that he is about to do the very thing the perfidious one wants.

* * * * * * * * * *

"There were sounds of revelry that night" at Mouldypore, and "fair women and brave men" were assembled at the mess of the gallant X. Y. Z.'s, from whence the straws were wafted, while some of us were siting at a quiet rubber in one of the ante-rooms Jones, an irascible player, who had retired into the verandah to kick an offending servant, returned with an alarming story. Though without doubt exaggerated, it was confirmed later on. "He had become an unwilling listener of course," he said, "to the following conversation:"—

"Mr. Snaffles, now you have brought me out into the cold what have you to say to me?"—this in the chilliest and most unsuspicious tone. Apparently Snaffles had nothing to say, for there was a silence, and the question repeated.

"Miss Chutney Lascelles," he now bursts forth, "you know it was not my fault *Spooney* did'nt win that wretched race; and even if it was, you know I did my best, and I think it awfully unkind of you being angry with me." He was speaking in a grieved semi-sulky manner.

"I, angry with you? what made you think that?" This incredulously. "Oh yes, you were; you *know* you were, and then you have been dancing and flirting the whole night with that fellow Smithies." Snaffle's voice was degenerating into a sob.

"I suppose I may dance with whom I like, without *your* permission, Mr. Snaffles, mayn't I?" she answered coldly, gradually landing the willing fish.

"Of course, you may, but"—His voice was very husky now, Jones said. "But Miss Chutney Lascelles—Angelina, dont you know I love you, and I thought you liked me better than Smithiest you know."

Snaffles had fairly given way. Here Jones had to retire after hearing a good deal of rustling, and several "don'ts—there that'll do, you must be satisfied," &c., &c. And *we* having listened eagerly to all he said, now voted him a sneak for eavesdropping and deserving of kicking. We then left our whist and proceeded to inspect Snaffles, who at second supper gave out publicly that he was engaged. He was literally beaming with pride and champagne. We congratulated him to his face, wishing him health and happiness; and then wondered among ourselves how he could have been such an idiot. Where with al would he scrape together enough of the "almighty dollars" of India to spread butter on dry bread? Bread and cheese and kisses might be excellent things in their way; but pate-de-foie gras to accompany them, even though the kisses were limited, were better. Smithies alone, who prided himself on his French, gave a doubtful blessing to the excellent one. "Prenez-garde, moncher Snaffles, les femmes sont changeantes, ce qu'elles ne velunt pas aujourdhui, elles le desirent le lendemein;" but as Snaffles didn't understand him, we left him looking forword to that "to-morrow" with "effasion" as our brathren of Gaul say.

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Now good-bye to Mouldypore. Some have to remain there, while others have already emigrated to the hills. Messrs. Snip and Co. are now turning out our Mouldypore representatives up there, in a style worthy of Bond Street, if we are to judge by a triumphantly idealised carte-de-visite of Snaffles just received, who is to be married there. This has decided *nous autres*. We are also anxious to be idealised by Monsieur Poseur, and are about to take the wings of a dove, *i. e.*, practically the greaseless wheels of a springless dak gharee, and flee to the Hills. Adieu!—*Pioneer.*

YEORAH.

AN UNPROFESSIONAL VAGABOND.

Two reasons led me to the enterprise of sweeping a West-end crossing on Wednesday last, instead of going to Newmarket to see the race for the Two Thousand. In the first place, I have long thought that it would be well for us, who are removed from poverty, to experience in person the very feelings of those poor human waifs and strays who get up each morning without any certainty of winning their daily bread. We have often had their doings, sayings, and habits minutely photographed for our amusement, but my object is far different to that. I wish to bring home to my readers the actual feelings of this class of unfortunates, their joys and sorrows, hopes and disappointments, and with this purpose in view, I cast aside all amateur dilletantesism in order to carry out my earnest mission thoroughly. My second reason sprang up in this way. About a fortnight since there was ushered into my study a tall, gaunt, starved-looking man, in seedy frock-coat, threadbare trousers, very loose at the knees, tattered boots, and a general aspect of mildew *in excelsis*. I could not remember ever having seen before that poor, haggard face, on which a wan smile of recognition faintly flickered; and yet, in some odd way, it reminded me of days and scenes passed in other lands. There stood the seedy one, nervously plucking at the coarse moustache overhanging his mouth, shifting a sodden hat from hand to hand, and restlessly changing feet, as if the carpet was red-hot. I asked his business. "Don't you know me?" he stammered, blushing slightly—he had not lost that infinite graciousness—"am I so changed, then, that you don't remember Fred Morgan of the—th?"

Of course, I remembered Fred Morgan well enough. A dashing, harum-scarum, extravagant subaltern as ever lived, beautiful as Narcissus, the pet of his regiment, the arbiter elegantiarum of garrison society, the fetish of military belles! But in the name of all that's impossible, what connection could there be between that brilliant youngster and my visitor with the blasted face? Merely that the two were one; the butterfly had degenerated into the grub.

A very short, trite, common-place history is Fred Morgan's. Reckless jollity and extravagance, being pursued to the end, had naturally led to the alienation of friends and to utter ruin. Ever since leaving the service, he had gone on from bad to worse, drifting about the wide world in the vague expectation of finding some country where there was room for a useless man, and when this Paradise of the Shiftless was not met with, he had returned home to pick up a living by—what think you? By addressing envelopes for circulars! But he did not complain of the humbleness of this work; his only cause of discontent was its scarcity and precariousness.

"I assure you," he exclaimed earnestly, with his hollow, hungry eyes looking into mine, "I haven't touched food since last night; and so, when I saw your name amongst the directors of the —— Company, I made up my mind to ask you for the work of addressing circulars before it's promised to some other hungry fellow. I'd sooner sweep a crossing than go on like this."

Fred's story set me thinking. His complaint against society was that old wearisome dirge which the shiftless, thriftless ones of earth chaunt for ever. "There is no opening; I have neither friends nor influence; I am ready to work, but cannot obtain it;" and more to the same effect. Is this true? I asked myself. Surely men need not die of starvation when they are ready and willing to work for daily bread. Surely our civilisation has not arrived at that pass, when horses, asses, dogs, and even wild birds, are duly cared for, whilst for man only there is no certain provision? Cannot find an opening? Why not make one, then, friend Fred? Ah, but that is just the problem which he and his shiftless congeners will never solve in this world, and therefore, since we care for the brutes that surely perish without such tending, does it not behove us to use our wits on behalf of our equally helpless brethern? To me the answer was plain; if no one else would undertake the the mission, my duty lay in taking it up forthwith, and thus it came to pass that on Wednesday last I commenced the work by sweeping a crossing.

The spot chosen for the inauguration of the scheme was where Charles-street debouches into Waterloo-place, under the windows of the Junior United Service Club, and there I found myself at half-past nine a.m. after disguising myself past all recognition at a costumier's near Covent-garden. Now I had arranged on the previous night with Pat, the lawful owner of that crossing, that for a certain consideration I was to be allowed to do his work for the day, he undertaking to provide me with a broom. On reaching the crossing no Pat was visible, and since I could not well sweep without a broom, I sat down on the kerbstone to await his coming. I waited some minutes, but he came not, whilst there lay the crossing before me thickly covered with the dirt of the night's traffic, making me long, to be up and doing. For I had vowed that no refreshment should cross my lips during work time excepting such as could be paid for out of my earnings—you see, I wanted to identify myself with my work—and here were the precious minutes flying past without affording a chance of winning a copper. It would not do to sit there with my crossed hands on the handle of a pomegranate stick cut in the Himalayas long since, and my old chin resting on them. That would not find me in food; so away I hobbled—I was an aged man and very lame—down Charles-street to where another sweeper cleaned the crossing from the Opera Arcade across the street. There I sat down on the kerb, and after introducing myself as a pal of Pat's, "who'd come to take his crossing for the day, 'cos Pat wanted to go to a weddin' or some sich larks, which it wor jest gettin tight, I expexs," I managed to hire a broom from the venerable Mr. Dennehy, the sweeper in question. I don't think I ever experienced truer happiness than when this difficulty was arranged. Before, all was anxiety and nervousness; now my work was in fair train. The crossing did not take long to sweep, the dirt being dry; but I think I did what there was to be done in a thoroughly artistic manner although not without one or two narrow escapes from passing vehicles. For being such a decrepit old man, I could not hurry out of their way, and I should most certainly have been driven over more than once, had it not been for the kind consideration of the drivers. They hollo'd at me; they swore at my aged limbs; but they always pulled on one side, whilst even an impetuous butcher boy, urging his wild career, deviated from the shortest cut, and merely expressed disapprobation by swishing his whip-lash over my head. The crossing being beautifully clean, I set my back against one of the iron corner posts, planted the broom between my legs, and commenced touching my hat to all decently-dressed passers-by. At first this part of the profession was rather unpleasant, but that soon wore off as the sun got higher in the heavens without shining on a single copper in my extended palm. But at hat-touching and pitcous glances of appeal my mendicancy ended; any whining or petitioning, or "sham-Abrahams" work generally, is considered derogatory to the pofession, and I would have none of such hypocrisy. For my mission was to find work for honest though shiftless men, and such wiles would have been dishonest, though probably profitable. I swept and lounged, lounged and swept; the people's hearts were as hard as the nether mill-stone; they gave me nought, and having breakfasted at half-past six, I was getting hungry. At one o'clock came Pat, looking very bilious. He freely acknowledged that, having exceeded bounds on the previous night, he had overslept himself. "I'd got a tidyish drop of the craytur inside me last night afore comin' to your house; and sure that whiskey of yours is mighty strong intirely!" As it was partly my fault, I forgave him readily, and he began sweeping across Waterloo-place, at right angles to my own crossing. At about half-past one, just when I was beginning to feel very forelorn, a tall, well-set-up, broad-shouldered gentleman, with a military carriage, aristocratic features, grey moustache and whiskers, and eyes like hawks, excepting that they were full of kindness, passed over, scrutinising me attentively. I gave him a military salute of a subdued sort, and he went on his way, no doubt to lunch at the Senior United Service Club. I was disappointed, he looked so good-hearted! But, in two or three minutes, back he came, and squared his broad shoulders before me, again scrutinising my poor old face closely. I felt very nervous; those shrewd eyes, kind as they were, had in them a wonderful power of penetration, and I dreaded lest they had detected my imposture. "I think I know your face, my man. Have you not served under me?" I looked up into his eyes, and shook my head, sorrowfully. "Not my luck, sir; but I have served." "What's your name?" The lie was ready coined. "Baddeley, sir"—this was one of the worst characters in my first regiment. "And your regiment?" I mentioned a number—the truth this time. "Ah! then I've made a mistake! I thought I knew your face! However, never mind"—this on seeing me look disappointed—"here's a trifle for you all the same, poor devil," and with that he covertly slipped into my hand a whole silver sixpence! I don't exactly know what I said; I think I begged God to bless him, and I do the same now. Mind you, there was no sycophancy in this, no hypocrisy. In my life I never felt such an overwhelming sense of immeasurable gratitude as then, when that kind-hearted man spoke in tender tones to the poor old mendicant to whose needs his charity administered. I could have kissed his feet on the spot, I declare, when I think of the inexpressible benevolence of his tone, manner, and look. I am so touched that I feel inclined to cry, and am heartily ashamed of my imposture. But, should this meet his eye, perhaps he will forgive me when he learns the object I had in view, whilst his charity, twenty-fold multiplied, shall be distributed in alms. Not that identical sixpence, though; that will be suspended round my little one's neck, as an amulet to ward off hardheartedness.

Having thus earned a trifle, Pat and I adjourned to a neighbouring pot-house, where I partook of a glass of "six ale" and a screw of tobacco. These refreshments were recommended by Patrick as being cheaper and more sustaining than solid food. "They puts a lot o' comfort inside a chap, and you'll be wanting comfort afore evening." Having thus spent twopence halfpenny, and, in being the hour when people lunch, Pat and I strolled up Waterloo-place to Piccadilly-circus on the chance of finding a horse to hold. Not successfully; what horses there were already had holders. But from my Mentor I picked up a bit of crossing-sweeper's philosophy, which will bear application to many circumstances of life. He accounted for my ill success in almstaking in this way:—"Shure, when the street's dry, the people cuts across anywheres, without minding them, as is useful enough in bad weather. But the blessed rain softens their hearts, jist like misfortins."

After that, back to Charles-street, there to remain till six o'clock, with the following experiences. The most profitless people to the crossing-sweeper are the questioners, who want to know something. Seemingly, they believe that a poor man with a broom stands all day in the streets merely in order to give directions gratis. Amongst others the following queries were put to me. A slattern woman asks where is some street whose name I cannot catch plainly. I incline my ear, and say, interrogatively, "Bond-street, ma'am?" What does she answer? "Drat the deaf old fool." Next a big, burly, horse-dealing sort of man wants to know whether I have seen a bay mare with harness and a small groom on her back, and when I reply in the negative, he orders me to keep a sharp look-out and send her on to the Oxford-circus. Then a young lady with golden hair and the sweetest face in the world asks where Regent Street is, and when I point it out to her and her mother, she thank me in the tenderest way, and again gives the old lady her arm. Then a sharp-faced gentleman in spectacles demands whether a certain club is round the corner of Pall-Mall, and when I hesitate, he grunts, "D —— d stupid," and rushes away. After that, a foreigner asking for Ridgway's with the politest manner possible, and then a seedy gentleman of the cadging profession wanting to know where "Opus's is." I confess my ignorance, whereupon a newsboy shouts out, "Why, yer ain't 'arf a sweeper not to know Opus's," and directs my questioner to that mysterious hostelry, if it be one. But from the sweet innocent girl with blue eyes and country freshness, to the dirty ragged cadger, not one of these catechists thought of bestowing a penny on the poor old sweeper.

During the afternoon I earned fourpence more. Two from a great massive gentleman—a squire, I think, from his fresh complexion and manner of getting in people's way—whom I so fixed with mournfullest eyes that his kind heart brought him back after he had gone some way. One from an elderly gentleman and lady, on whose faces benevolence was fairly stamped in lines that no one could mistake. And my last copper from a foreign-looking gentleman in a white tie. Altogether when work terminated that evening, my earnings were tenpence, Dennehy's sevenpence and Pat's only a penny-farthing, so on the whole I had every reason to be contented, especially when the other two declared that for a dry day even sixpence wasn't bad. Yet, after my outlay of twopence halfpenny, there were only sevenpence halfpenny left for dinner that night and breakfast next morning, which is running it rather fine between life and death.

For the rest of it these reflections. The old school seems to be more polite than the new; the elderly military men invariably returned my salute; the young ones with the hyacinthine locks did not. Ladies, when unaccompanied by gentlemen, do not seem to display that tenderness of heart which is supposed to be an attribute of their sex. From them I did not receive one farthing, whilst my plaintive glances and dejected mien merely caused their loveliness to assume an extra tinge of haughtiness. There was one damsel with hair highly gilt, a pretty face, and a costume rather too pronounce, who in reply to a suppliant look and a deferential uncovering of my snowy locks, made a mock of the old man's sorrows by pretending to look miserable, and then bursting into as rather ugly. She need not have done so; though an impostor to a certain extent, my sufferings were sufficiently real desire to pity. For, indeed, to stand eight or nine hours in the open air with one's head bowed and shoulders raised, is apt to get a pain in the back, whilst a fast from half-past six a.m. till eight p.m., broken only by a glass of ale and a smoke, is not such fun as it reads. Certainly I might have bought more food, but what would I then have done for dinner and breakfast next day? As evening drew on, I waxed very feint, very chilly, stiff all over, with pains in every nerve and muscle, racking headache, and intermittent symptoms of an old enemy—tic douleureux. And so, perhaps, I fairly enough arrived at some notion of what a crossing sweeper's feeling must be when he retires to rest after an ord

VIENNA EXHIBITION PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—I feel certain that I shall do a kindness to people intending to visit Vienna during the Exhibition by warning them of the state of Viennese hospitality. The hotels have raised the price of rooms by about two-thirds of last week's price, and have given notice of another advance on May 1st. Lodgings are only to be obtained for the whole season, or, at the least, for five months, at the rate of 60 to 120 florins a single room, and 160 to 300 florins three rooms per month, or from 360 florins for one room, to 2,000 florins for a suite of five or six for the whole season. In the course of three or four days' search I have found only one apartment to be let for less than five months, and that at the rate of five florins a day per room.

Restaurant prices have been raised 25 per cent., with more to follow, and the cab drivers, already insolent and grumbling over their legal fare, will strike, it is said, on the 1st of May. The petty impositions become colossal, and a friend who had engaged lodgings, with service complete included, was charged six florins for cleaning one pair of boots at the end of his month, and for brushing his wife's dress a florin and a half, washing tenpence a shirt, &c.

The general impression seems to be that the whole civilized world must spend the season of the Exhibition in Vienna, and the people can make what profits they will.

The Direction of the Exhibition, not to be outdone, charge 100 florins for season-tickets for gentlemen and 50 for ladies. As the Exhibition cannot be ready for being seen completely before the 1st of June, and probably not before the 15th, the knowledge of these facts may be of use to those who want to see it and not the opening ceremonial, and if the number of visitors in May should be less than the Viennese expect it may bring them to reason in the letting of their lodgings.

The drainage of the city is wretched, and in certain parts the effluvia from the sewers, &c., perfectly sickening.—Yours truly, VIATOR.

Vienna, April 26.

(*Times.*)

OUR Vienna Correspondent, writing with reference to the question of accommodation, says:—"As I mentioned in one of my last, the town authorities, anxious to facilitate as much as possible the housing of the visitors, and to save both those who let apartments and those who wish to take them from the speculating agents, have decided to act the part of mediators between the two. For this purpose public offices have been opened in every one of the nine districts into which Vienna is divided, where those wishing to let apartments can give notice, together with the prices and all other details, while the strangers arriving can get gratis every information they may require. The offices were opened on the 25th of April. It is true on this first day the number of notices was not great, but this is, no doubt, owing to the fact that the day for the opening of the offices was not universally known. In the Inner Town 41 notices were given. Among these were 15 single rooms, ranging in price from 40 florins, or £4, to £280, or 28 a month; 29 notices were given of two rooms each, ranging in price from 60 florins, or £6, to 400, or £10, a month, and from £60 to £100 for the whole season; 20 notices came of three rooms each, from £10 to £30 a month, and £80 to £100 the season; nine notices came of four rooms each, at £48 to £100 per month; three of five rooms, from £40 to £80 a month; and one each of six rooms and of eight rooms, both for the season, one at £200, the other at £800; also a lodging, containing 32 beds, at 1½ florins, or 2s. 6d. each a day. Strange enough the prices in the suburbs are relatively much higher than in the Inner Town. No inquiry has as yet been made on the part of the public or private agents, the fact being that, with the exception of Exhibition Commissioners, &c., who most of them go to hotels, the general public is only represented by the tourists who at this time of year come here from Italy and the East. As regards the hotels, an increase of 100 per cent. is the rule, and the prices are calculated according to the number of beds which may be placed in the room, at from 2d. to 5d. a bed, according to the size of the room and the elegance of the furniture. Of course, larger apartments are at fancy prices. In the hotels of the suburbs prices are somewhat lower. For servants the charge varies from 20 kreutzers to one florin, or from 6d. to 1s. 6d. Although by no means cheap, the prices are not so exaggerated as had been expected."

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

("TIMES'" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VIENNA, MAY 5.

THERE can be no question that the Viennese are fortunate in a site absolutely unrivalled. Neither Paris, London, Berlin, nor St. Petersburg could find a suburban forest for their Palace of the Arts and Industries with a mountain back ground so magnificent. In former letters I have only described either a hurried scramble through the chaos of half unpacked cases and unfinished stands, or the opening ceremony in the Rotunda, among arrangements improvised in haste for the great occasion. Perhaps I can do no better now than note the most conspicuous effects of the Exhibition as it is—altogether unfinished, indeed, yet still sufficiently advanced to give one some faint conception of what it is to be.

Speaking roughly, the long front façade runs from west to east, while three great avenues, diverging through the Prater from the Praterstern, lead up to three entrances. Approaching by the principal of these, at the end of a broad, straight, gravel drive, the grand South portal is full in front of you. Nothing can be more effective than the magnificent dome of the Rotunda, as it towers airily over the side aisles, the rubies in the gigantic golden imperial crown gleaming in the sunshine against the bright blue sky behind. If there is a fault to be found, it is that the aisles, stretching far away to either side, seem somewhat low compared with the soaring dome; yet it is difficult to see how it could have been avoided. No one but a Vandal would dream of altering the proportions of the Rotunda. This central portal is crowned, like the others, by allegorical figures. Over the doorway are the Austrian arms, with the motto "*Viribus unitis.*" On one side and the other are medallions of the Emperor and Empress, with colossal figures of Peace and Prosperity. The cornices of the façades that terminate in the central pavilions supporting the Rotunda on either hand are richly moulded everywhere in florid designs. Between these central pavilions and the pairs of others which form the extreme ends of the main buildings are 16 transepts—eight to the right and as many to the left. So vast is the extent of the front elevation that it is difficult to obtain an effective view of it, notwithstanding the ample enclosure in which it stands. Yet, vast as is the capacity of the main building, it is only the chief one in a multitude, larger and smaller, and many of these are enormous. Behind, and parallel to it, for its whole length, run the long halls devoted to machinery. Distributed over the intervening space, in methodical and economical arrangement, are scattered all kinds of constructions, the purposes of which it would be tedious to catalogue and impossible to classify. You have exhibitions of Styrian iron and Carpathian mining works next to Carinthian restaurants, Krupp's guns, and Cook's tourist offices; of the peasantry huts from Lapland, Scandinavia, Poland, Roumania; beer-tasting cellars and wine-tasting halls, railway bridges, and museums of minerals; and, most interesting perhaps of all, a complete collection of every production, animal, vegetable, and mineral, from Prince Schwarzenberg's immense estates in Bohemia, which will well repay a mote detailed notice. These are all to the north of the main building; to the south you have the restaurants of all countries; in many of them the waiters and waitresses will wear the national garbs, and serve or profess to serve the national refreshments. There will be a variety of specimens of Oriental architecture, Egyptian and Turkish palaces, mosques crowned with their graceful minarets, kiosques, fountains, and a Persian villa. There are lighthouses, semaphores with night signals, and in a prominent position on one side are the offices of the *New Free Press*, where the evening edition of the journal is to be turned out in a glass house, under the eyes of the public. On the left, as you enter, is the elegant Imperial Pavillion, consisting of a vestibule and four *salons*, intended for the use of the Emperor, Empress, Archdukes, and Archduchesses respectively. Within, and especially in the Empress's *boudoir*, the celebrated Viennese upholsterers have excelled themselves. The carpets are blue, woven in gold; the ceilings, doors, and panels are in white and gold, and nothing can be lighter and prettier than the effect. But the lasting charm of the exterior of the Exhibition lies in its wonderfully rural aspect. Perhaps in clearing the ground the woodsmen have been somewhat free with the axe, yet there is enough of green and shade remaining to give it a charmingly cool appearance in the heat of a summer's day. You can best appreciate it all by tottling up to the dome, when you are brought to a standstill by workmen busy on the upper staircases. Making your way out upon the roof, you look down upon inner courts, freshened by the bright yellow green of the acacia leaves, and with the horse-chestnut trees coming out in masses of snowy blossom. Everywhere around, without and within, turf is being laid down and flower beds traced out. When the one grows green and the others come out in full bloom it should be a blaze of colour on carpets of emerald. On either side of the grand entrance, and in front of the Rotunda, there are lofty open colonnades. It has been pleasant enough during the last day or two sitting under them, basking in the sunshine, and watching the cosmopolitan gangs of workpeople. It is significant of the sudden change of the weather that no one on the opening day dreamed of sitting out on chairs in these cold, draughty corridors of the Palace of Æolus.

Starting on his first stroll round the interior, an Englishman naturally enters from the West. These western regions have appropriately enough been allotted to ourselves and our Transatlantic relations, as Japan, China, Turkey, and Egypt have their quarters assigned them in the remote East. In taking a hurried review of the whole, I shall only note what is most prettily attractive, what is more conspicuously characteristic in each department, or what cannot fail to strike the eye, although it must be remembered that the real heart of the Industrial Exhibition beats among the machinery in the Annexes and outer Courts. Entering Great Britain, then, you are among the porcelain, crystal, and silver plate, and a very dazzling show the exhibitors make already, although in some instances, as with Minton, vases and tazzias are displayed, *tant mieux que mal*, on the boxes in which they travelled, instead of in the stands which are not yet forthcoming. Next from the cool glitter of all this plate and glass, you pass into India and the full warmth of the tropics, where a gorgeous Oriental potentate smokes his narghilley in his luxurious divan among pendant carpets and the gorgeous fabrics woven in the Eastern looms. To the right, looking into the side court appropriated to Portugal, you are struck by a case of cleverly modelled little figures, embracing members of every class of society. A gigantic beggar, with gourd and scrip, forms the apex of the pyramid round which the rest are clustered. France, as yet, is utterly poverty-stricken, and scarcely even shows the promise of what it may be predicted it will be, except in some lovely specimens of china and majolica, scarcely arranged, and some life-like bronzes of animals. In the side courts there is absolutely nothing: The silks of Lyons and St. Etienne would seem to have been all delayed *en route*. Switzerland, to the right, has it all its own way at present; and, indeed, it will be hard for France to beat the varied display from Basle, Zurich, and Winterthur. Then there are festoons of the embroidered muslins of Appenzell and St. Gall, and other manufacturing centres whose names are scarcely known out of the trade, although they well deserve a wider reputation. There are watches, of course, although one is struck by the absence of the best known names of Geneva and Neuchatel; and, more interesting than the finished work, cases of the delicate watchmaking machinery. Appropriately conspicuous in Central Italy is a small stationary Court—figures in a circle surrounding a quadrangular trophy of rich wood carving, the whole crowned with a lifelike wooden bust of His Majesty Victor Emmanuel. From æsthetic Italy it is but a step into material Belgium, with its ponderous iron plates and tubing, from the forges of Liege and Seraing, arranged in the form of ungainly screens, with a certain rugged grandeur of their own. The glory of the neighbouring Netherlands is the trophy from its Indian possessions, which I alluded to before. It is a triumph of art and taste which have wrought those materials, so incongruous and often so prosaic, into effects so romantic and graceful. The whole thing seems to breathe the spirit of the Spice Islands, with the armed dragons in the shape of Malay aborigines who guard them. Gay Venetian pendants stream down over bags and bales, carelessly covered with tiger and leopard skins, and bursting with a profusion of produce that threatens to pour down upon your head. Under skins and furs, and palm boughs and deer horns, the side panels are decked out with ragged tobacco leaves and drooping grasses, alternating with primitive Malay weapons. The corners at each angle bear the names of the various possessions—Java, Borneo, Celebes, Timor, &c. beneath, in cases, is arranged an exhaustive collection of all the growths of the islands—spices, cotton, rice, teas, coffees, sugars, barks, gums, and indiarubber. It is impossible not to loiter about by this trophy for, in gracefulness combined with suggestiveness, in my opinion it carries away the palm from everything of the kind in the Exhibition. We must hurry by the neighbouring bottle obelisk, by Wijnand Forking, the great Amsterdam liqueur merchant, although, with the designs worked out of the coloured liqueurs, it too is a highly creditable specimen of Dutch Bacchanalian art. Passing by an unfinished work over which the Austrians are busy, we reach the Central Rotunda—still in the early stages of preparation—and, leaving it on the other side, we may hurry quickly along the Eastern Aisle; not that there is not, perhaps, more in that division than in the west to tempt the curious to loiter. There is certainly much more of what is most picturesquely characteristic of this Exhibition of Vienna, but there are few of those prominent objects which act as land-marks to the visitor, and arrest the attention however fast you may be hurrying along. Germany is far behindhand. Bohler, from the well-known shop in the Zeil, at Frankfort, shows his name on an empty stand, which will doubtless be attractive when his goods in glass and stags' horns arrive. Austria, on the other hand, is already resplendent with the innumerable *objects de luxe* for which she is so famous. Rich and brilliant jewelry, rare marqueterie, all manner of upholstery, intricate leather work, all kinds of knicknacks, and a wealth of amber and carved meerschaum which will have irresistible fascination for Western smokers. But chief of all are her courts of glass, with sparkling lustres suspended in profusion among falling showers of glancing dross over tables covered with dazzling crystal and replendent Bohemian ware of every hue. Among the specialties of Hungary are superb opals from the Carpathians in their tasteful setting; nor less interesting in their way are admirable shapes of simple pottery ware. From the furs of Russia with mantles of almost priceless sable, and the still rarer skins of the black and silver foxes, you pass before a collection of Grecian marbles—the raw material, not the sculptor's work. To the right you turn aside into the stalls of Turin, with all the rich wares and gold-woven stuffs dragged into the light, which merchants generally hide out of sight in the gloomy vaults, which make the genuine Oriental bazaar. Coming out of Regency of the Bey you are brought up in a crowd gathered on the shores of the Bosphorus taking a bird's-eye view of the Golden Horn and the Sweet Waters, for there is a gigantic plaster model of Constantinople and its environs from the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea. Turkey will be draped with magnificent carpets, though the exhibition of raw produce of various sorts is rather interesting than picturesque. Egypt I have already remarked upon. The Celestial Empire opposite is still very much in the clouds, although the decorations and coloured inscriptions on the cases give promise of much attraction in the future. And last, but very far from the least, in respect of novelty or beauty, is Japan. Everything displayed in it shows equal originality of design and delicacy of execution, from the monstrous brazen dolphin, which opens his enormous jaws in the visitor's face to the charming sketches of birds in the air and fishes in the sea, where the very poetry of art is represented, and the water and the atmosphere are indicated by the movement, you fancy, of their fins and wings. Japan lies at the back of the world in the remotest East and, issuing from the eastern gateway, between the statues of Art and Science, you find yourself outside in face of the Fine Arts' collection. I do not profess to have done more than take a most capricious glance at some of the objects most likely to be generally attractive, and it must be remembered that the collection is growing every day, and that every hour is adding to the endless catalogue of my omissions.

THE KHIVA EXPEDITION.

("*Times*'" *Prussian Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, APRIL 29.

THE organization and march of the Orenburg detachment are the subject of the following communication in the official *Invalide*:—

"As the public are aware, our columns are marching from three sides against Khiva—from Turkestan, Orenburg, and the Caucasus. A few days ago we were in a position to sketch the introductory operations of the Turkestan column, and to announce the arrival of the Djisak detachment at the basis of Balta Saldyr, in the desert of Kizil Kum; to-day we have some interesting intelligence to communicate about the Orenburg force.

"The Orenburg force consists of nine companies of the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Orenburg Line, 900 Cossacks, a detachment of Sappers, six guns, six rocket guns, four twenty-pound mortars, and two pieces of rifled artillery, to be placed on the fort which is to be erected on the peninsula of Urgu Muruu, situate between Lakes Aral and Aibugir. The command of the Orenburg force has been intrusted to Lieutenant-General Verevkine, the Military Governor and Commander of the Ural District.

"Amply provided with all necessaries, the troops of the Orenburg force left Orenburg, Orsk, and Uralsk in *echelons* from February 25 to March 5. Their immediate destination was the Emba Post, where the whole force was to be concentrated before proceeding further south. To facilitate the march the two battalions of the Line and the cannon were transported on sledges, the artillery horses being led as far as the Emba Post. To protect the men from the snowstorms *(burans)* a number of djulamek (Kirghese felt tents) form part of their equipment.

"Wherever the troops halted for the night the Kirghese, by dint of extra payment, were induced to provide them with tents, fuel, hay, and meat. As both these latter commodities are likely to be wanting in the second half of the way, where the troops will be obliged to skirt the Ust Urt, the force carries with it a small quantity of salt meat, 15,000 rations of preserved meat, and 1,000 tchetverts (about 6,000 bushels) of oats. There are also eight pumping apparatus on the modern There are also eight pumping apparatus on the modern pipe pattern in the camp, and two bridges—the one a pontoon bridge, the other on stakes—to assist in the passage of the Khivese canals. Over and above the stores and utensils supplied by the field hospital of the force, the Orenburg section of the Society for Succouring the Wounded and Sick has contributed three carriages and 50 litters, and a good many necessaries and dainties to be distributed in the hospitals, such as sugar, tea, tobacco, &c. Journals, books, and writing utensils are likewise included among the gifts of the Society, who have spent 3,000 roubles on the expedition.

"By March 30 the whole expeditionary force was assembled at the Emba Post, the greater part of the troops having performed the distance in the time officially allowed them. Only the Ural Cossacks and the luggage trains, owing to the bad condition of the roads, arrived later than was anticipated. In some localities the snow was so deep, and in others the soil so torn with rills and fissures, that the troops could not get on for hours. They were materially assisted by the Kirghese, who behaved everywhere exceedingly well. Notwithstanding the exertions undergone during the march, the health of the force was good. Some officers and men suffered from inflammation of the eyes, brought on by the dazzling whiteness of the snowy steppe.

"According to the latest intelligence received, the van, consisting of two sotnios and the sappers, left the Emba Post on the 7th of April, the main force starting in *echelons* on the 10th and 11th of April. Their route lies by the walls of Ati Djaksi and Asu Tasti, the desert of Isen Tchagil, and the shores of Lakes Aral and Aibugir, as far as the Aibugir declivity (Chink) of the plateau, 50 miles from the city of Kunya Urgendsh. At the Aibugir declivity General Verevkine is to effect a junction with the Caucasian forces sent right across the Ust Urt from the Kinderli Bay. To cover the General's rear, and mountain order and quiet in the Orenburg steppe, smaller detachments will be despatched to the Ust Urt plateau, the Desert of Sam, and the chasm of Djebiske, near the river Tchegan.

"When leaving the Emba Post the force carried provisions for 80 days. Further stores will be sent from the Post to the promontory of Urgu, where, as we have said, a fort is to be built. The provisions sent and to be sent will suffice to maintain the force till the 27th of September, a precaution taken in case an inadequate quantity of victuals is found in Khiva. The provisions for the march home are not included in this, but will be collected and despatched separately."

The discrepancy noticed in my letter of yesterday between the various official statements respecting the strength and operations of the Turkestan forces is no longer the only instance of the kind. On the 7th of April the Emba column was officially given at 1,300 cavalry, 1,500 infantry, and some guns; but to-day we are told that it consists of 900 cavalry, 1,260 infantry (reckoning the company at 140 men, as in the Turkestan force), and no less than 18 cannon. The Attreck and Krasnovodsk columns, originally mentioned as marching against Khiva, are, in the present stage, passed over in silence; but an indefinite number of new columns suddenly make their appearance, the object allotted to them being to keep the Kirghese in check. The total force in the field is estimated by the St. Petersburg papers at 15,000, a figure almost as high as the one telegraphed by me a fortnight ago.

A particularly interesting fact in the above is the avowal of the intention to construct a fort on the promontory of Urgu. This promontory is a lofty point on a tongue of land which in the dry season separates Lake Aral from its south-western extremity, the so-called Aibugir, and the greater part of which is flooded in the high-water season. At all times the shortest road from Khiva to the Steppe leads by Urgu. When flooded the nomads and caravans here cross in boats; when dry, or tolerably dry, the camels wade through. The construction of a fort in this important locality, and the arming it with rifled cannon, is tantamount to the announcement that Khiva will be permanently taken in hand. At such a distance from the Russian lines no garrison would be safe unless protected by other troops stationed in the habitable parts of the Khanate.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AT ST. PETERSBURG.

(*Times' Prussian Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, May 1.

THE German public hardly know what to think of the goings on at St. Petersburg. On the one hand they are gratified at the honours heaped upon their respected and beloved Sovereign; on the other though they certainly wish to live in peace, and amity with the powerful neighbour on their Eastern flank, they have so long been taught to look upon that particular individual as engaged in dark and mischievous schemes that they cannot help feeling a little uneasy in regard to possible consequences. The metropolitan Press, it is true does not think this is a fitting moment to mar the harmony of the new *entente cordiale* by allusions to unpleasant experience in the past or by sceptical forecastings as to the future, but the provincial papers are reluctant to avow any sentiments upon the enthusiastic telegrams they receive from St. Petersburg, and, not knowing what to say or think, are mostly silent upon the fertile topic. While public opinion is in this undecided state, we are surprised by the semi-official *Provincial Correspondent* attributing an immediate political importance to the visit, and using language as though a second edition of the Holy Alliance were drawing near. I do not think that the article in question deserves the attention it will probably attract. Anything like a Holy Alliance being utterly impossible in the present go-ahead mood of the world, the article, I dare say, is no more than the outburst of a festively attuned mind, intended as a responsive echo to the ardent ovations of St. Petersburg. Still, as it only enumerates the friendly passages that have been made between Russia and Prussia, as it omits all allusion to former dissention, and anticipates an intimate alliance,, to be attended with direct consequences, it is too remarkable an utterance to be overlooked, I append it in full:—

"The visit of the Emperor William at the Court of the Emperor Alexander is everywhere acknowledged to contain another confirmation of the intimate personal and political friendship connecting the two Monarchs. The great importance attached to the visit is, therefore, very generally appreciated.

"In his relations to the Russian Imperial Dynasty, the personal feelings and the political conviction of the German Emperor point in exactly the same direction. The Emperor and king is the chief of the political traditions bequeathed to him by his father and mother; the child of a serious epoch in our national history, hallowed by the memory of his deceased parents, the champion from his early youth of that amicable connexion between the Russian and Prussian Dynasties, established in days of suffering and sorrow.

"The first military recollections of our Emperor are connected with our fighting side by side with the Russians. In the War of Liberation he, on New Year's-day, 1814, crossed the Rhine in company with a Russian corps, commanded by General von Osten Sacken. On the following day he, for the first time in his life, saw men fighting in the tug of war, the troops he was with were Russians. The first Military Order he ever received was the Russian St. George, conferred upon him for his fearless behaviour at Bar Sir Aube; he is now the oldest Knight wearing that renowned decoration. With Russian troops too, he entered Paris in the suite of his Royal father on March 31, 1814.

"Later, when the relations formed during the war had been drawn closer by the most intimate family ties the then Prince William our present Emperor and King on all important occasions was personally engaged in the exchanged of friendly assurances between the two dynasties. It was he who in June, 1817, escorted his sister Charlotte to St. Petersburg, to be the bride of the then Grand Duke and future Emperor Nicholas. The Emperor Alexander I. having conceived a warm affection for the young and chivalrous Prince, the latter accompanied the Emperor and the young couple to Moscow, where he remained half a year.

"Again, when the melancholy news of Alexander's death arrived at Berlin it was Prince William who was sent to St. Petersburg to attend the burial of our faithful ally, and congratulate the Emperor Nicholas, and Empress Alexandra, his brother-in-law and sister, on their ascending the throne. Nicholas and William had long been animated with feelings of sincere regard for each other, a connexion strengthened by the painful events ushering in Nicholas's accession to power. Since then many have been the visits paid by Prince William to the Russian Court.

"On Nicholas erecting a monumental columns to the memory of his father and his father's wars, Prince William once more went to St. Petersburg, at the head of a deputation consisting of men who had fought and bled from 1813 to 1815. A hundred thousand Russian troops had defiled past the new Alexander Column on the day of its inauguration when, pointing at the regiments drawn up in the square, Nicholas addressed the following memorable words to the Prussian officers present:—Gentlemen, here you have the reserve of the Prussian Army before you.'

"In 1835, at the grand Russo-Prussian manœuvres at Kalisch, when the old brotherhood of arms was renewed for the first time in common field practice, the command of the Prussian troops assembled was intrusted to Prince William.

"In the next 20 years the Prince on every notable occasion visited Russia, and displayed his interest in the military progress of the Empire. When he went to Russia the last time—it was in 1858, to be present at the Warsaw manœuvres—he had already assumed the reins of government as Prince Regent, while Alexander II. had succeeded to Nicholas I. The feelings so long uniting the two dynasties were destined to be intensified and to lead to practical results in consequence of the affectionate respect with which our Sovereign and his Imperial nephew mutually regarded each other.

"The common views entertained by Prussia and Russia during the Polish Rebellion of 1863, preventing a European coalition being formed, became the starting-point for a mutually friendly and considerate policy, which has stood the test of the events accomplished during the last few years. From Russia's attitude at the time of the Schleswig-Holstein crisis, down to the significent demonstrations of sympathy made by Alexander II. during the last war, the relations between the two Governments have been based upon perfect confidence in each other. We all remember how the Emperor William responded to the generous sentiments of the Emperor Alexander in word and deed.

"Quite recently the close connexion existing between King of Prussia—in the mean time become the head of the German Empire—and the Emperor of Russia has supplied the basis for the re-establishment of the ancient ties between Russia, Prussia, and Austria. As at the beginning of this century, the three great Powers have united to protect the peace and quiet development of Europe from all danger and peril. As the meeting of the three Emperors last September was welcomed as a guarantee of this pacific policy, so our Emperor's journey to St. Petersburg, and the coming interview at Vienna is interpreted in the like sense now. The union of the three Emperors additional and immediate weight from the fact that the prospect of quiet and progressive development in the Western States of the Continent is being more and more obscured.

"The blessings of the Prussian and German people accompany our Emperor and King to the court of the powerful Monarch who by the attitude he has assumed towards Germany, as well as by the noble motives actuating his whole reign, has gained the unconditional respect and admiration of the nations.

"With confidence and satisfaction our people look upon the corroboration about to be given to a friendship, a brotherhood of arms, and political community which, unprecedented in history, is alike based upon great remembrances and mutual gratitude.

That Germany has had reason to appreciate the attitude of the Russian Emperor during the last few years no one who has observed the course of events will deny; that she requires to be circumspect and to, cautiously preserve existing ties is equally true under the peculiar circumstances of the times. Why, however, the attempt to secure the latter aim, so far as it is reflected in the columns of the semi-official paper, should have been coupled with an ungracious allusion to France and Spain, it is difficult to say. Why the Holy alliance should be all but mentioned by name, when to think of its resurrection is absurd, is equally obscure. As a merely ornamental *façon de parler*, such language, we should say, goes a little too far.

I may add that the above article has not been given prominence to, in any influential papers I have come across probably they, too, did not know what to make of it.

LE "JOCKEY."

FROM an exceedingly good and amusing little French book about horse-racing we take the following observations on "le Jockey:"—

"The ignorance which generally prevails in France concerning races and all questions connected with them is not confined to the horses but extends to everything that has to do with them. '*Le jockey*' could not, of course, escape, and he is generally considered to be an exceptional creature and almost an artificial production. Fantastic stories touching the race-horse, the treatment of his health, and the care of which he is the object, have gone about, and have been made to include '*les jockeys.*' However, there is some similarity between them in this way, that being both of them destined for a special career, they must both of them be endowed with certain natural qualities developed by exercise—that is, by training. This obligatory course does no more harm to the jockey's constitution than to that of the horse; on the contrary, it causes him to acquire a strength and power to which he would never have attained without this salutary regimen. 'Un *jockey*,' instead of being, as many folks still imagine him to be, a weak, back boneless creature, emaciated by an enervating system, is, in proportion to his height and bulk, stronger than any other man of the same build. The first indispensable condition for a jockey to be successful is weight; that is, he must be of such a constitution that, without being obliged to bring himself down too much, he can ride at the middle racing weight. As men of this kind are after all, exceptions, the most singular rumours have been put in circulation as to the means adopted by the English for establishing a breed of jockeys. The truth is that, it being a very lucrative vocation, men who were in a position to follow it devoted themselves to it by preference, forming a sort of class apart; and they generally marry among themselves. Now, a jockey marrying the daughter of one of his older comrades, it is rather natural that by virtue of the unchangeable laws of transmission their children should resemble them and embrace the same career. There lies all that is secret about the formation of this breed of men; exceptional, it must be allowed, in certain aspects. The vocation of jockey so far demands special characteristics and peculiar attributes that jockeys not only are obliged to be of a certain physical build, but are, with exceedingly few exceptions, all English. And yet nothing has been neglected in France to attract to this special line of life young lads whose natural aptitude would fit them for it. Some responded to the appeal, in consideration of the profits, so much greater than they could hope for in any other case. To say nothing of great celebrities whose fortunes are quickly made, every jockey whose conduct is good and riding decent is sure to attain a very comfortable competence. But the French jockeys did not give it a very long trial. All, with about two or three exceptions, soon gave it up; some through sheer incapacity, others through disgust at the risks of the vocation and the discipline indispensable in racing stables, and most because they found it too hard lines to be obliged to *waste* (*de se faire maigrir*). We may say, then, that every jockey is almost of necessity English. Nevertheless, the spread of racing in France has led to the permanent establishment there of English trainers and jockeys in considerable force; for the same incapacity seems to prevail among the French in the cases of both these indispensable auxiliaries to the race-horse. They have become fixtures in the country, chiefly at Chantilly, living and intermarrying together, and forming, in fact, a sort of international colony, which will end by becoming entirely naturalized.

"Next to size the most indispensable qualification for a jockey is the greatest possible vigour, in comparison, of course, with his bulk. He ought to be a pocket Hercules. '*Un jockey*,' in fact, must have an excellent chest, without which he could not stand the exceptional rapidity of a racing pace. Without being obliged to be an athlete, he must have a certain strength of arm; as a race-horse, even of the gentlest kind, is more or less of a puller to a much greater extent than any other horse. Certain natural aptitudes are necessary in the case of jockeys as in any other profession; but they can never make up for want of experience. Long practice alone can develop them, and whatever may be a young jockey's natural gifts, he never becomes perfect till after several years of drill. One of the greatest difficulties of the vocation lies in an accurate judgment of the pace at which a race is run; a neglect of it is quite enough to account for many defeats which ought to have been victories. There is no such thing as a real jockey without this first condition, which becomes developed, of course, by habitude, but which certain men, from natural intuition, acquire more rapidly than others. It is a study which demands a certain amount of intelligence; and those who master it have always a great superiority. All the young boys employed in racing stables are generally more or less ambitious of becoming jockeys; but it is a vocation much more difficult and demanding a much greater aggregate of natural and acquired qualities than is generally supposed. Accordingly many are called but comparatively few are chosen. Riding in public is a very different thing from riding at exercise; and some young boys who have borne themselves, even in trials, in such a way as to give just hopes, do not in a race preserve the coolness, aptness, and decision indispensable for advantageously protecting a horse's chances. Knowledge of pace, then, is the first qualification for a good jockey; but it would become useless to him if he lacked the properties necessary for turning it to account. He must, therefore, have sufficient practice to test, as he takes his preliminary canter, the character of the horse he is riding, the sort of mouth it has, and the way in which it likes to be handled. Coolness, or what is generally called 'head,' is indispensable. A jockey, during the whole continuance of a race, ought to be constantly master of himself, so as to observe all that passes around him and to take advantage of any unforeseen accident that may occur. The loss sometimes of a race that was a certainty, or an improbable and unexpected win, depend frequently upon the more or less aptness and decision with which a jockey profits by circumstances or hesitates to take a resolution. All these different conditions are by no means easy of fulfilment, but it is precisely because of the difficulties they present that 'un bon jockey' is no ordinary man, and that his vocation cannot be exercised, as some persons think it can, by the first stable-boy you come across. The aptitudes of a jockey, like those of all persons devoted to a special career, are different in different cases. Certain jockeys have a reputation for riding to a marvel races at short distances, because of their manner of getting hold of a horse at the start with more instantaneousness than another, and consequently obtaining an advantage of the greater importance the shorter the course is. Others are more in request for long races, because their knowledge of pace prevents them from making the least mistake in a contest where success depends above everything on regulating a horse's rate of going in proportion to the journey he has to make. Some jockeys have a reputation for getting out at the finish all that a horse has in him, and thus often beating an opponent of equal and occasionally even of superior merit. This style is that most in vogue, because it never fails to make a lively impression upon the public and give them a high idea of the jockey who, at the very moment when his chance appears desperate, wins by dint of energy. The digs of the spur and the cracks of the whip, which are inseparable from this method, count for a great deal in the effect which it produces upon the spectator. It is often, but wrongly, concluded that the jockey who employs it is very superior to his rival; for the latter probably has in an equal degree opposite qualities, and during the race does not make the mistakes his conqueror often commits, mistakes which might be quite as fatal to ultimate success. If a comparison were to be made of general results at the end of the year, it would be found that each had beaten the other about an equal number of times by the use of contrary tactics. Their styles are equally good; they are only different. The perfect jockey, if perfection were possible, would be he who united all these qualities in the highest degree; but a model jockey never existed, and never will exist, for the very reason that these aptitudes have a tendency to exclude one another; they go with the nature and character of men differing essentially one from the other. Nevertheless, a jockey must to a certain extent fulfil all these requirements, for to employ each of them is absolutely indispensable in the vocation he follows; yet one or another is more conspicuous in the case of such and such a jockey, and necessarily exercises an influence on his style of riding. Such considerations ought to have a great deal to do with the orders that jockeys receive from their masters before a race. It is plain that if there be enjoined upon them tactics beyond their powers or their usual manner of proceeding, they will not carry them out, or will do so in such a way as to imperil the chances of the horse they are riding. It is more prudent, therefore, to leave them some latitude on this point.

"The important part played by jockeys in racing has given rise to a special code of regulations. Jockeys are expressly forbidden to foul their opponents—that is, place themselves immediately in front of them—unless there is at least a length between them, in order not to impede them at all. They are likewise forbidden to take any unfair advantage. The penalty in such a case consists in fine or suspension—that is, prohibition from riding for a longer or shorter term. This latter punishment is the most effective, since it touches the jockey himself, preventing him from gaining his livelihood all the while the prohibition is in force. The fine is nearly always a sham, since it is generally paid by the owner of the horse. In certain cases of exceptional gravity, such as fraud, pulling a horse intentionally, &c., the suspension may be unlimited; in which case his career is over. It is principally at the start that these penalties have most frequently to be inflicted; since all the jockeys have some difficulty in resisting the temptation of getting an advantageous start, especially if any one of them displays such an intention. All then become the more wide-awake, and will prefer risking a false start for fear of being taken by surprise and letting one of their opponents get so great an advantage. This untimely emulation often causes a confusion which would go on to an indefinite period, if there were not means of discipline to put an end to it.

"'*Le jockey*,' then, is, after the trainer, the most important personage in a racing-stable. These two individualities are seldom combined, at any rate with the same superiority in each. The fact, however, is not without precedent. In France, Charles Pratt, after having been for a long while one of our first jockeys, undertook the management of Major Fridolin's stable, became a trainer of the first rank, and, nevertheless, used to ride, with the same superiority, races with the horses he trained. Certainly nobody could have known them better. It was even during the period when he was discharging this twofold office that Pratt's career as a jockey reached its apogee, for he won he French Derby three times, and the Grand Prize of Paris once. On occasion of only one out of these four brilliant victories did he ride a horse he had not trained, viz. M. Delamarre's Florentin. Generally when a jockey turns trainer he gives up riding, the former of these two functions being sufficient to absorb all the attention and care of even the most active man."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF MAY 10.

FOOT-NOTES.—Dance Music.

A WOMAN'S IDEA OF CRICKET (AND OF ARGUMENT.)
The same thing over and over again.

SOME PEOPLE HAVE A WAY OF ACCOUNTING FOR EVERYTHING.

Florence—"My egg's quite cold! I wonder why? Ethel—"So's mine. Can't you guess?" Florence. "No!" Ethel—Why, they've been boiled in cold water, stoopid!"

HARD CASE.

Our old friend Jollyboye, who is still forbidden by his doctor to touch even a single glass of his favourite wine, speaks of himself, quoting Cowper,—for Jollyboye has more tastes than one,—as "Always from port withheld."

"ON THE FACE OF IT."

Host—"I don't like this Lafitte half so well as the last, Binns. Have you noticed any difference?"

New Butler—"Well, sir, for myself I don't drink claret; I find Port agrees with me so much better!"

ELEGANCE WITH ECONOMY.

Madam, you pinch your waist so tight
As to shock all men in their senses;
Your husband still can count delight:
As closely pull in your expenses.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Man on Fidgety Mare—"Gently, old lady! Gently! No hurry!"

Stout Lady crossing the Ride—"Who are you, calling me 'Old Lady,' I should like to know? I don't intend to hurry, I can tell you!"

A SUMPTUARY MATTER.

Smart Volunteer Captain—"I thought I told you, Private Figgins, on my last parade, to have your hair cut shorter behind!" Private Figgins (taking it off with one hand, and his shako with the other)—"You did, sir, but—cut it to your own liking, sir!"

PRETTY BATSWOMEN.

Irrepressible Woman is again in the field. "Ladies' Cricket" is advertised, to be followed, there is every reason to apprehend, by Ladies' Fives, Ladies' Football, Ladies' Golf, &c. It is all over with men. They had better make up their minds to rest contented with croquet, and afternoon tea, and sewing-machines, and perhaps an occasional game at drawing-room billiards.

AN ARTISTIC DUOLOGUE.

"What picture have you got this year?"—"Oh! Thames!" "Boat?"—"Yaas!" "Girls?"—"Yaas!" "In white muslin?"—"Yaas!"

"Ah! good subject!" "What's yours?"—"Oh! Thames!" "Boat?"—"Yaas!" "Girls?"—"Yaas!" "White muslin?"—"Yaas!"

"First-rate subject!"

IRON QUAKERS.

The Peace Society may be glad to hear that the new rifled howitzers, of eight inch and ten-inch calibre, which have been tried at Shoeburyness, combine the qualities of both a howitzer and a mortar, so that they are capable of either vertical or horizontal fire; for the salutation, if necessary, of England's enemies. All such appliances of the show man armed contribute to the preservation of peace; so much so, indeed, that a candidate in a competitive examination, if asked the derivation of howitzer, would make no bad guess if he answered that it came from Howitt, a distinguished ornament of the Society of Friends.

HOMO CAUDATUS.

In the course of his admirable oration in Castronem, Haw